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JUNAGADH STATE

ADMINISTRATION

REPORT

1943-44

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Chapter I.

GENERAL.

TERRITORY:—

Saurashtra, the ancient land of spelndour forms the territory of Junagadh, the premier State in Kathiawar. The State lies South west in the Kathiawar peninsula between 21°-53' and 20°-44 north latitude and 70° and 72° east longitude with the Halar Prant bordering on the north, Gohilwad on the east, and the Arabian Sea washing its coasts on the south and west.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS:—

Junagadh, the garden capital of the State, is situated on the slepes of the panoramic range of Girnar hills, with the towering peak of Gorakhnath 3666 feet above the sea level, and the shrine of Datar sacred to Muslims on a neighbouring hill. Of the other peaks in the State seven are named Karakia, Dundi, Lapla, Ratno, Rosemal, Hadlidhar, and Saylo. The State territory is studded with many ancient and historic monuments like the edicts of Ashoka on a granite rock dating as far back as 256 before, the Christian Era with later insriptions of Rudradaman (150 A. D.) and Skandagupta (457 A. D.); the Jain and Hindu temples on the mount Girnar; the citadel of Upperkote with its Khengar Vav and Well; the Khapra Kodia caves, the Bava Pyara Math caves; Matri Temple and caves; Mai Gadhechi's cave all these within the environs of the capital. Then there is the old temple at Prabhas Patan; the Varah temple at Kadwad; the Gayatri temple at Pasnavda the vejal Kotha (fort) and the the Buddhist caves in the Gir Forest. Shana caves in the hills

of the same name in the Babariawad Mahal; and the hot springs of Tulsishyam etc, etc.

South-east of **Girnar** lies the extensive forest of Gir with its abundant supplies of grass, timber and wood of commercial and industrial value and plants and herbs with medicinal properties. The forest is the only remaining sanctuary of the Indian lion and is famous for the Gir breed of milch cattle.

AREA:—

The total area of the State is 4017 square miles which includes 144 square miles of Mangrol and 680 square miles of 21 attached units. The total number of villages and townships is 1020 which include Mangrol with its 23 swang villages and 154 of attached units.

Veraval with its modern harbour, Nawabandar and Mangrol are the principal among the 16 ports on a sea coast of 84 miles within the State territory.

RIVERS:—

The land of the State is watered by several rivers of which the principal are the Bhadar, the Uben, the Ozat, the Hiran the Saraswati, the Machhundri, the Singaoda, the Meghal, the Vrajmi, the Raval and the Sabli.

SOIL:—

The soil under cultivation is rich and is classified into garden, dry-crop and rice land. Another fertile tract about ten miles from the Sea Coast low lying and subject to floods during heavy rainfall is known as Ghed; and a further long strip along the coast extending from Patan to Una is known as Nagher which yields three crops in the year.

RAIN-FALL:—

The rain-fall of Junagadh town during the monsoon of 1944 recorded 38 inches 30 cents, the average for the past five years 1940-44, being 26 inches 62 cents.

CLIMATE:—

The climate of the districts is generally equable; while the sea coast is salubrious, the plains are some what warmer but are immune from the extreme heat of the interior of the province. The climate in the thick of the Gir Forest is not, in the nature of things, as healthy as in the plains.

POPULATION:—

The total population of the State according to the census of 1941 is 8,16,344. Of these 6,70,719 were registered in the State proper (i. e. before other units came to be attached in 1943) comprising 5,34,321 Hindus, 1,27,814 Muslims, 8,073 Jains, 282 Christians, 66 Parsis, 36 Sikhs, 14 Jews, 1 Budhist and 112 of other communities.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE:—

The total revenue of the State for the year under review was Rs. 1,41,59,808, excluding an approximate alienated revenue of Rs. 15 lakhs, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,03,63,352/-.

The average receipts and disbursements of the previous four years (1939-40 to 1942-43) work out to Rs. 96,44,286 and Rs. 88,33,201 respectively.

PRINCIPAL PRODUCE AND ARTICLES OF MANUFACTURE:—

The principal produce of the State is cotton, groundnut, castor-seed, sesamum, country tobacco, wheat, bajri, juwar, rice, cereals, sugarcane, timber, bamboos, grass, stone etc. while the existing industries in the State are cotton ginning

and pressing, oil extraction by rotary mills and expellers, saw mills, handloom weaving and textile manufacture, toy making and woodcraft, shipbuilding, stone quarrying, lime manufacture, charcoal industry, power generation, manufacture of matches, bonemeal manures and fertilisers, ice, salt and allied chemicals, bamboo baskets and furniture, coir matting and brushes, soap, ghee sugarcandy, copper and brassware, tin and metal works, dyed cloth, gold and silver embroidery, pottery, hardware, leather. fishing industry, etc.

Large scale industries are being established at Chorwad by the Kathiawar Industries Ltd., for the production among others of pottery, tanned leather goods, vanaspati ghee etc.

Chapter II.

POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE.

THE RULER: —

The present Ruler, Major His Highness Nawab Sir Mahabatkhanji III G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., is ninth in succession and seventh in descent from His Highness Bahadurkhanji I, the founder of Babi Family of Junagadh in 1735 A. D. His Highness the Nawab Saheb was born on 2nd August 1900 and succeeded to the Gadi on 2nd January 1911 visited England in 1913-14; received education at the Mayo College of Princes, Ajmer; and was invested with the full powers of a Ruling Prince on the 31st March 1920. His Highness was awarded the insignia of K. C. S. I. on the 1st January 1926 and raised to the dignity of G. C. I. E. on 1st January 1931; elected Honorary Vice-President of the Indian Red Cross Society in 1929 and promoted to the rank of Honorary Major in the British Army on the 20th July 1942. His Highness as ruler of the Premier State in the Province ranks first amongst the Princes of Kathiawar and enjoys plenary powers with a personal salute of 15 guns, the permanent salute being 15 Guns within, and 13 Guns outside Junagadh territory. His Highness is a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes.

INVESTITURE DAY OF HIS HIGHNESS: —

The 31st of March 1944 being the day of investiture of His Highness was observed as a holiday throughout the State. The firing of the usual salute of 15 guns was waived by His Highness on account of war. Sweets were distributed to the poor at the Langer Khana and to the in-patients of the Leper Asylum as a mark of the happy occasion.

BIRTHDAY OF HEIR APPARENT:—

The date of birth of the Heir Apparent Nawabzada Mohamad Dilawarkhanji is 23rd June 1922. The birthday is, however. observed to conform with the Hijri calender and was accordingly celebrated on 26th October 1943, when the Heir Apparent completed his 21st year. Sweets were distributed to the poor in the Langer Khana.

TRIBUTES PAID AND RECEIVED:—

The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 28,894/- to the Paramount Power and a Peshkashi of Rs. 37,210/- to His Highness the Gaekwad; on the other hand tributes styled 'Zortalbi' are received by the State from no fewer than 134 States and Talukas including Amreli Mahal of His Highness the Gaekwad, amounting to Rs. 92,421-8-0 the largest item being Rs. 22,858/- paid by Bhavnagar. Out of this sum, Rs. 2,433-8-0 payable by 13 of the 18 attached units were remitted last year by His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur as an act of goodwill. Under the existing treaty arrangements, tribute is collected and paid to the State by the British Authorities who charge 25% for the collection.

STATE COUNCIL:—

Towards the close of the year under review the Junagadh State Council was constituted with His Highness as President, Khan Bahadnr Abdul Kadir Md. Hussain, the Dewan, as Vice-President, Rao Bahadur S. T. Mankad B. A. LL. B. as Revenue Member, Mr. Abdul Majid Khan B. A. LL. B. as Law Member, and Captain M. S. Harvey Jones as Additional Member.

ADMINISTRATION:

His Highness the Nawab Saheb is the supreme and final authority in the State and the general administration is

conducted under his direction, though a large measure of authority has been entrusted to his Dewan and the State Council.

The policy of His Highness is the increasing association of the people of the State with the direction of its affairs and gradual development of self governing institutions. And with that end in view local bodies, municipalities, village panchayats, advisory committees etc., have been constituted in the various branches of administration.

The Officers of the State are required to maintain close contact with their respective charges and therefore to do constant touring to ensure satisfactory working of their departments, and, if need be, to submit proposals for improvements. The Dewan also keeps in direct touch with Officers and people of the State.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION:—

With the object of securing fair and equitable recruitment to public services from amongst the various classes of the people, the Public Service Commission was constituted under His Highness' Farman No. 283 dated 5th June 1943, with the following personnel:—

1 Chairman–Mr. S. P. Gheewala, M. A. Chief Secretary to Govt., Junagadh State,
2 Principal, Bahauddin College,
3 Chief Accounts Officer,
4 The Sadar Court Judge.

The Commission began to function from June 1943. It held several meetings and interviewed and examined a number of candidates for State services.

A list of the principal Officers of the State showing changes in the personnel is appended as Appendix "I"

ATTACHED STATES, TALUKAS AND ESTATES: —

His Excellency the Crown Representative acting with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India issued a Press Communique on the 16th April 1943 announcing the scheme of attachment of 'semi-jurisdictional' or 'non-jurisdictional' estates or talukas to larger States. In pursuance of this scheme the following semi-jurisdictional talukas and non-jurisdictional estates under thanas were attached to the Junagadh State, by Agency notification No. 87 dated 8th June 1943 with effect from 14th June 1943.

The terms of attachment have been prescribed in the Instruments of Attachment: —

SEMI-JURISDICTIONAL TALUKAS: —

1	Bantva Bara Majmu	Taluka.
2	Bantva Chhota Majmu	"
3	Sardargadh	"
4	Suryapratapgadh	"
5	Anida	"
6	Nadala	"
7	Sanala	"
8	Bhayavadar	"
9	Manpur	"
10	Mayapadar	"
11	Khijadia	"
12	Alidhra	"
13	Akala	"
14	Sardarpur	"

NON-JURISDICTIONAT ESTATES: —

1 Amrapur under Dhrafa Thana.
2 Lunagar under —Do—
3 Kuba under Lakhapadar Thana
4 Vichhavad under —do—

The area, population and revenue of these units are shown below:—

	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.	Revenue
Jurisdictional Talukas	332	62,800	8,95,555
Non-Jurisdictional Thana Estates.	15	2,500	....

The announcement of the scheme of attachment was published in an extraordinary issue of the State Gazette on the 19th April 1943, with an assurance to the units that His Highness' Government will be pleased to admit the inhabitants of the attached areas to the benefits of administrative amenities such as secondary and technical education, medical treatment, recruitment to State services etc., on the same terms as His Highness' own subjects, to provide new hospitals. schools, roads, and other facilities where they are beyond the present capacity of the units and to respect their rights, dignity and status. All the Talukdars attached tu this State expressed unqualified willingness at their union with Junagadh State, met His Highness the Nawab Saheb in an informal Darbar on 4th June 1943, and cheerfully accepted the Instrument of Attachment issued to them by His Highness.

The scheme of attachment (announced by the Agency press communique of the 16th April 1943) was later extended to all the States in the Western India States Agency which, prior to 1925, used to be designated as III and IV Class States on the basis of their limited jurisdictional powers, and announced in a press communique of the Political Department of the Government of India dated the 29th November 1943 reproduced in Agency Notification No. 192 dated the 30th November 1943 by which the following three non-salute States were attached to Junagadh State during the year under report with effect from 7th December, 1943:—

1 Manavadar State,

2 Thanadevli State,

3 Jetpur State.

The terms of attachment of these three units have been prescribed in the Instruments of Attachment issued to them. The area, population and revenue of these units is shown as under:--

Area in Sq. miles	Population	Revenue
333	80,325	13,54,000

The Junagadh Government, in their press communique published in an extraordinary issue of the State Gazette on the 19th April 1943, have also extended to the inhabitants of these attached units the same benefit of administrative amenities as were assured to the other attached units.

IMPOSITION OF MANAGEMENT:--

Vala Shri Jaga Giga, Talukdar of Akala passed away suddenly on the 28th August 1944 and a message of condolence was addressed to his bereaved family. The heir, Kumar Shri Bhan Jaga being a minor, the administration of the Taluka has been placed under State management with immediate effect under an officer appointed by the Junagadh Government.

REMOVAL OF MANAGEMENT:--

As all the debts over the estate of late Babi Sheralikhanji of Nakra were liquidated, his estate was restored with effect from 15th July 1944, to his major son Babi Nizamuddinkhanji for administration of his own share together with those of his two minor brothers under terms of guardianship.

APPOINTMENTS:—

In order to ensure continuity of policy, His Highness' Government appointed Mr. C. N. Mody, B. A., an experienced Officer of the Agency to the Post of Special Officer. Later, in May 1944 the charge was entrusted to Captain M. S. Harvey Jones, who was also appointed Additional Member of the State Council, with Mr. C. N. Mody as Assistant Special Officer in which capacity he continued during the remaining period of the year under review.

Mangrol.

Mangrol and its swang villages are included in and form an integral part of the Junagadh State as described in the Parwana of St. 1864 (A. D. 1808) issued by Colonel Walker to the Junagadh State. Under the arrangement of A. D. 1879 the Sheikh Saheb has been granted by His Highness the Nawab Saheb administrative powers similar to those of 2nd class State under the Agency to be exercised in his "swang" villages in subordination to Junagadh. These swang villages are 23 in number and yield an income of about 2 lacs of rupees. In 21 allotted villages the Sheikh Saheb enjoys only revenue rights with civil and criminal jurisdiction vesting in the Junagadh State.

The total area of "swang" and allotted villages is 144 square miles. The late Sheikh Saheb Abdul Khaliq expired on 10th July 1943 and his eldest son Sheikh Saheb Maherban Mahomed Nassiruddin Valad Abdul Khaliq was formally installed as the Sheikh Saheb of Mangrol on 25th August 1943. at a Darbar held by the Dewan Saheb Junagadh State as representative of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur.

Chapter III.

WAR EFFORTS

His Highness the Nawab Saheb, in keeping with the traditional loyalty of his house, led the movement in support of war efforts by placing all the resources of his State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty immediately on the outbreak of the war and continued to render all possible help in various directions throughout its long duration as described below:—

Direct Military Aid.

A contingent of 160 personnel, 85 from the Junagadh State Lancers and 75 from the Mahabatkhanji Infantry, was placed at the disposal of His Majesty's Government for active service. They were posted to different Arms such as Royal Indian Army Service Corps, Indian Signal Corps and Army Remount Depot. They were sent overseas, where they served in PAI Force, Middle East Force and are still serving under South East Asia Command. In recognition of their prompt response to the call of duty, their families are being granted by the State special allowances to the extent of Rs. 10,000 per annum. Gifts were sent to them in the theatres of war overseas and many of them were, on return, entertained by the State at various functions. * * * His Highness also placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Crown Representative -

(a) an aeroplane,

(b) a steam launch,

(c) a motor boat,

(d) a steam roller,

(e) 61 meter gauge railway wagons for use overseas at a sacrifice of Rs. 11,50,000 in freight value,

(f) a few locomotives in the pooling scheme,

(g) a supply from the Railway workshop of 36,000 spanners, 7 sets of Link's overall instruments for planes, 5,000 chairs, 1,00,000 Helves pick-axes, 70 boxes of lamp transport, etc. * * * It will not be out of place to quote here in full the acknowledgement received by His Highness through the Hon'ble the Resident in respect of the services rendered by the State workshops:- " I am directed to convey to Your Highness the appreciation of His Excellency the Crown Representative and the Central Government for the generous help rendered by the State in connection with the manufacture of special tools and equipment urgently required for the training of Flight Mechanics for the Indian Air Force. The work was undertaken by the Manager, Junagadh State Railway Workshop and the high standard of accuracy and excellency of workmanship reflects very great credit on the resources and supervision of the State Workshops. The supply of the essential equipment which was unobtainable elsewhere in India constituted a very valuable contribution to the War efforts. I offer Your Highness my hearty congratulations on the signal services rendered by the Junagadh State to the Indian Air Force". * * * The State subscribed Rs. 35 lakhs in various War Loans and, besides contributing Rs. 5,00,000 to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, Rs. 5,00,000 for mobile canteens on the Burma Front (since transferred for service in the Far East) and Rs. 2,67,000 for three " Spitfires, " it subscribed liberally in lump sums to many other funds connected with the war efforts of the country. The total cash contributions of the State exceed Rs. 14½ lakhs as detailed in a separate statement. * * * The State launched, in right earnest, a recruiting drive throughout its territory. The direction, supervision and control of these activities were entrusted

Financial Contributions.

Recruiting Activities.

to an efficient organisation of responsible Officers assisted by subordinates taken over from the Technical Recruitment Department at the cost of the State. The Commandant, Junagadh State Lancers, who was appointed Honorary Assistant Recruiting Officer maintained direct contact with district officers for enrolling recruits. The Commissioner of Police was appointed Honorary Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, aided by an Honorary Extra Assistant, whilst the Chief Medical Officer of the State assisted in medical examination of the enrolled persons. * * * A bonus upto Rs. 25 was announced for award to each State subject enlisted as a combatant. State employees who enlisted themselves for employment in the Defence Forces were granted liberal concessions. The difference between their salary in the State and that receivable in their new employment, if less, was made good by the State. They are to be treated as on deputation with a lien on their posts and were granted admissible leave before joining the Defence Department. * * * In order to encourage recruitment a reward of Rs. 100 was offered to the District Officer who enlisted the largest number of recruits in the year. * * * The Technical Recruiting Coach led by Captain (now Major) Brendish called at Junagadh in mid-November 1944 and attracted large crowds from the City and surrounding countryside to witness cinema pictures displaying the war efforts of the country. His Highness the Nawab Saheb's interest in this characteristic feature of war efforts was evinced by his personal visit to the Coach in company with his Dewan and all leading officials of the State. * * * The net result of all these co-operative efforts was a total recruitment of 1390 men. 600 Of these were combantants and non-combatants while the rest 790 were technicians sent up by the Junagadh organisation from its own territory (412) as well as from other States in Kathiawar (378), Junagadh

being the only centre to undertake a drive for technical recruitment in the province. A woman recruit for the Auxiliary Corps of Women in India was also enlisted. The record of Junagadh recruitment stands first in the whole of Kathiawar. * * * The State helped whole-heartedly in organising two

Military Camps.

military camps, one at Veraval and the other at Rajkot, for exercise and intensive training of the Kathiawar, Cutch and Gujarat States Forces, under the able command of one of its distinguished military officers. * * * Further, His Highness'

Military Training

Government has so far financed the military training of six officer cadets for Emergency Commission in the Indian Army. These officer cadets were trained at the Officers' Training School at Bangalore and also at the Indian Military Academy at Dehradun. * * * As a measure of precaution

Air Raid Precautions.

against the possibility of air raids from enemy quarters, a detailed scheme was prepared and put into action at Junagadh and Veraval, through an organisation composed of officials and non-officials which included medical men and responsible citizens. The personnel were instructed at regular classes by two officers of the State who were specially deputed for training at Bombay and Lahore and the members of the organisation were supplied with the necessary literature and equipment of gas-masks, steel helmets, badges, fire-fighting materials, etc. Practical demonstrations were held to educate the public in terms of the directions of the Defence Department with warning sirens etc. And complete black-outs were observed along the whole coast line and all railway stations in addition to Junagadh City and Veraval Port. * * *

Coastal War-watching.

The State cooperated with the Defence Department in the task of war-watching along its coastal belt extending to about 100 miles by the employment of a special staff at its own cost, under the supervision of the Port Commissioner at Veraval who was appointed War Watching Officer. A cordon consisting of village police and Civic Guards all along the lengthy sea coast was arranged by the Police Department for effective watch, with the result that no enemy landing was possible in this State throughout the war period. * * *

National War Front.

The movement of the National War Front was organised on a wide scale with a Leader, Organiser, an Assistant Organiser and influential Committees of public men. * * * Its principal activities were to display and disseminate news and information by way of posters, leaflets, slides and lectures bearing on the real situation of the war, to kill rumours and generally to maintain the morale of the people, and at the same time to assist in the recruitment campaign by explaining to the public the terms, conditions, career and facilities offered for service in the Defence Department. The State Railway organised a special exhibition week with popular programmes of sustained interest. * * *

Civic Guards.

In order to relieve pressure on the Police entailed by the additional duties of War Watching on an extensive sea coast of the State and to assist in the measures devised for Air Raid Precautions, an organisation of 300 Civic Guards was set up at an annual cost of Rs. 50,000/- to the State. This body was, in fact, ancillary to the Police and its members were detailed to perform such duties as the Commissioner of Police thought proper. * * *

Role of the State Red Cross Society

The State Branch of the Red Cross Society played its part well. It celebrated a successful all-India Red Cross Week in 1944 throughout the State with the distribution of flags and a brisk collection

of funds. And the zeal of the Ladies' Sewing Branch, which still continues, was commendable for its efforts to prepare and despatch parcels, large and small, of articles of amenities and gifts for the Troops. * * * The supplies included thousands of articles of knitted garments such as pullovers, mufflers, Balaclava caps, gloves, socks and stockings; cotton and flannelette; hospital and surgical comforts; amenities in the shape of grammophone records, games, cigarettes, soap, hair oils and handkerchiefs; gifts of several boxes of literature comprising books and weekly papers. The ladies also subscribed modest sums in cash for machine-made comforts, sheep-skin jackets etc.

Emergency Legislation, Anti-inflationary measures and Control of Food and Civil Supplies.

* * * On the civil side the State tried to meet the war exigencies to the farthest extent possible, irrespective of the sacrifices involved. The Veraval Port of the State was closed to traffic for most part of the war years, which reduced the income of the State by about Rs. 20 lakhs a year. * * * All measures under emergency legislation of the Government of India in their various Departments were adopted in the State, including export, import, procurement and distribution of food grains. 12,000 Tons of millets were exported at the request of the Supply Department at cheap rates which, at market price, entailed a sacrifice of ten lakhs of rupees. A remission of two annas in the rupee involving an annual loss of Rs. 50,000/- was made on assesment of 75% of the land cultivated for cereals in pursuance of the "grow-more-food" campaign. Another important measure was the creation of a full-fledged Department under an able Director of Civil Supplies and Controller of Prices at an annual expenditure of a lakh of rupees. At the same time prices of food grains were kept as low as possible, certainly much lower than anywhere else in Kathiawar, with the result that the State had to subsidise losses to the extent of Rs. 1,50,000/-. * * *

The entire exportable surplus of the ghee produced in the State amounting to about 1,00,000 tins a year was kept at the disposal of the Department of Food Supplies at their request, since 1943, for the use of the Defence Services. * * *

Radio Sonde Station — Additions were made to the Observatory building at Veraval at the entire cost of the State for the radio sonde station started at the Observatory for improving meteorological convenience of the Defence Services in India, in addition to free installations of telephone, electricity, etc. * * *

Sea-cum-Rail Route — The State started a sea-cum-rail service by the employment of countrycraft for relieving pressure on railway traffic. This traffic was opened in 1943 between stations on Junagadh State Railway via Veraval Bundar to and from Bombay, Karachi, Malabar ports via Marmugao, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Ratnagiri and Alleppy. * * *

Aid to Evacuees. — Financial assistance was and is being granted to evacuees and their destitute families, and some evacuees who are not subjects of the State have been employed in State service. * * * The State House in Rajkot Civil Station was placed at the disposal of the Department for accommodation of Chinese evacuees free of rent for over two years. * * *

Role of the People. — In all these activities the cooperation of the people was beyond praise. They proved their love of peace and respect for law by the patience and fortitude which they displayed in carrying out their daily avocations unperturbed throughout the years of war. Nor were the officials of the State, the rank and file in the entire field of administration, found wanting in their loyalty and devotion to duty. They carried out the additional tasks imposed upon them faithfully and without flinching. And the response both of the public and the officials to the call for contributions was fairly satisfactory. * * *

The collapse, first of Germany and then of Japan, came in swift succession. The news of unconditional surrender of their armies were announced by His Excellency the Viceroy on 8th May and 14th August 1945 respectively when the following greetings were exchanged between His Highness and His Imperial Majesty.

VICTORY.

From His Highness:-

" Beg to tender to your Imperial Majesty sincere congratulations on unconditional surrender of Germany which has caused immense rejoicings in my State. With fervent prayers confidently looking forward to early collapse of the only aggressor nation now remaining which the gallant armies of Allied Nations are successfully dealing with in the Eastern war theatre: MAHABATKHAN ".

His Majesty's reply:-

" I sincerely thank you for your loyal message on this Great Day and I trust that final victory over all our enemies will not be long delayed: GEORGE R. I. "

From His Highness:-

" On behalf of my people and myself I beg to tender to your Imperial Majesty our sincere congratulations on unconditional surrender of Japan, which marks the successful termination of the campaign launched by Your Majesty's Government against the powers of evil and aggression for nearly six years. We pray to the Almighty that this will usher in a long era of peace and enduring goodwill amongst all peoples throughout Your Majesty's Empire in particular and all humanity in general. May He guide Your Majesty's counsels towards the realization of that object: MAHABATKHAN. "

His Majesty's reply:—

"I thank you sincerely for your loyal message on the occasion of the termination of the war against Japan whereby final victory over our enemies has been granted to us. GEORGE R. I."

His Excellency the Crown Representative's response to His Highness' greetings on the final victory was expressed in the following terms:-"Many thanks for Your Highness' message of congratulations on the defeat of Japan and the end of the War. I am indeed grateful for all the help rendered by Your Highness and Your Highness' State towards the achievement of this great victory."

The victories were celebrated throughout the State with jubilations worthy of the great events. The 13th and 14th May and 18th August 1945 were declared public holidays with elaborate programmes which were successfully gone through.

Cash Contributions of Junagadh State towards War Efforts: 1939-1945.

****

BY THE STATE.			Rs.
1.	Mobile canteens on Burma Front	...	5,00,000/-
2.	War Purposes Fund (1938–39)	...	2,50,000/-
	(1942–43)	...	2,50,000/-
3.	Two "Spitfires"	...	2,00,000/-
4.	One "Spitfire" (£ 5,000)	...	67,015/-
5.	War Gifts Fund — State employees' contribution @ 1% of their salary :-		

	Lady Linlithgow Red Cross Fund	... 10,000/-	
	Through the Hon'ble the Resident.	... 5,000/-	
	China Day Fund	... 5,000/-	
	X'mas Gifts 50 boxes, 1944	... 5,000/-	
	" " 50 " 1945	5,750/-	
	R. I. N. Benevolent Assn.	... 2,000/-	
	St. Dunstan's Home for blinded Indian Service men.	... 5,000/-	
			37,750/-
6.	From H. H's Privy Purse to St. Dunstan's Home for blinded Indian Service men.	...	25,000/-
7.	Aligarh University War Efforts.	...	10,000/-
8.	Recreation Club for fighting forces through W. V. S.	...	10,000/-
9.	Additional Telegraph Staff for Air Raid Warnings.	...	2,000/-
10.	Battle of Britain Day.	...	1,000/-
11.	Recruiting Fund, Ahmedabad.	...	1,000/-
12.	Women's Voluntary Service, Kathiawar.	...	2,000/-
13.	R. A. F. Benevolent Fund.	...	1,000/-
14.	Troops Entertainments Committee, Calcutta.	...	100/-
15.	Poona Welfare Society (through Mr. J. B. Jenkins.)	...	100/-
16.	Col. Frances Memorial Fund.	...	500/-

17. *Annual* allowance to the families of State forces on active service. ...	@	Rs.	10,000/- p. a.
18. *Annual* cost of maintaining 5 Polish Refugee Children. ...	@	Rs.	3.600/- p. a.
19. *Annual* contribution to Agency War Gazette. ...	@	Rs.	1,200/- p. a.
20. *Annual* contribution to Poppy Day Fund for Indian Soldiers...	@	Rs.	300/- p. a.

BY THE STATE SUBJECTS :-

		Rs.
1. War Purposes Fund.	...	16,000/-
2. War Gifts Fund.	...	50,000/-
3. China Day Fund.	...	3,000/-
4. X'mas Gifts	...	5,000/-
5. Red Cross Fund.	...	20,000/-
6. Lady Linlithgow Silver Trinket Fund	...	4,000/-
7. Homeless Children in Europe.	...	1,000/-

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SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

The rapid growth and expansion of the several activities of the Supply Department during the course of the year led to the appointment of an Assistant Director of Civil Supplies and Assistant Controller of Prices to help Rao Bahadur Dharamdas H. Hiranandani, L. Ag., who continued in his appointment as Director of Civil Supplies and Chief Controller of Prices. The inspectorial staff was strengthened by appointment of Control Inspectors in each Mahal and in the cities of Junagadh and Veraval with the Supply and Control Officers to guide their activities. Supervising of control operations, working of foodgrains and other control orders, checking of transports and clandestine disposal of stocks, supervising the storage of foodgrains and their distribution among the public were the main duties assigned to this staff.

In addition to the Main Advisory Committee at the Centre, Advisory Committees were constituted in each Mahal to assist the official staff. Procurement of the local main foodgrains viz. Bajri, Juwar, Wheat and Paddy was done by the Revenue, staff. The responsible task of keeping vigilance over smuggling and black-marketing and over persons attempting to circumvent the various restrictions in regard to movement and sale of essential commodities was well performed by the Police and the military of the State.

PROCUREMENT:-

The system of procurement and distribution of foodgrains known as Foodgrains Monopoly advocated by the Foodgrains Policy Committee and officially recommended by the Government of India which was adopted last year, continued during the year under report. This scheme totally eliminates purchase and distribution by competitive trade and the transport of

foodgrains within the State is completely controlled. Under this scheme the Junagadh Trading Corporation whose bid for the margin of profit was the lowest was allowed to take over surplus foodgrains of the Kharif crop from cultivators after leaving them sufficient quantity for domestic consumption and and for seeds. The basic prices paid to the cultivators at the 'Khalawads' and the wholesale and retail prices of these food-grains per deshi maund were as under:-

	Bajri	Juwar	Kamod
Basic Prices	Rs 2--9-6	Rs. 2--5-6	Rs. 5-0-0
Wholesale ,,	,, 2-15-0	,, 2-11-0	,, 5-7-0
Retail ,,	,, 3--1-0	,, 2-13-0	,, 5-9-0

The total stock collected was as under:—

Bajri	Juwar	Kamod
Deshi Mds	Deshi Mds	Deshi Mds.
8,33,925	1,81,221	98,485

The Wheat Syndicate composed of local merchants was on the other hand authorised to take over surplus local Wheat from the cultivators. The Syndicate collected in all 1,03,003 Deshi maunds of Wheat. The basic price paid to the cultivators was Rs. 4-8-0 per deshi maund whereas the wholesale and retail prices for sale in the State were fixed at Rs. 5/- and Rs. 5/2/- respectively.

The procurement scheme worked fairly satisfactorily and the public co-operated in abundant measure. The purchases, however, fell below expectations because of the partial failure of the Kharif crop and damage to Wheat crop by rust and the State had to approach the Government of India for allotment of quota of Millets to cover the deficit.

About 2,055 tons of Millets and 1,000 tons of Wheat were imported from outside the State through the Food Department. Due to very heavy transport charges, Bajri and Juwar were landed at a very high cost of Rs. 5–6–4½ and Rs. 4–4–0 per deshi maund respectively The prices were pooled to avoid hardship to the consumers and fixed at Rs. 3–8–0 per deshi maund for Bajri and Rs. 3–4–0 for Juwar. And this measure of relief was not achieved without a sacrifice by the State of rupees one lakh and a half.

Rationing

The stocks of foodgrains procured locally and those imported fr m outside were stored in depots located at convenient centres throughout the State and supplies were made to licensed dealers for systematic distribution to the people according to prescribed scales. Thus altough the supplies were limited the Department managed to pull through the year successfully by judicious distribution which took the form of partial rationing all over the State. The position regarding rice was however not satisfactory. The Food Department had allotted a quota of only 550 tons of inferior rice which, with local produce of paddy of only 1500 tons, could hardly meet the requirements of the population of the State exceeding seven lakhs. The State had therefore to requisition whatever small stocks the local merchants had laid by and regulate the scales of their distribution at comparatively higher prices.

Sugar and Kerosene:—

These commodities continued to be rationed on coupon system throughout the State. Kerosene supplies were sufficient and their distribution was satisfactory. In the latter part of the year the ration was almost doubled and the relief was well appreciated by the people.

GUR:—

The State had adopted the Gur Control Order imposing restrictions upon the import, purchase, sale and storage of Gur and its transports except with permit outside the State in excess of a prescribed quantity. The State has joined the Gur quota scheme under which quotas of U. P. and Kolhapur gur are allotted to the State. The prices of local as well as imported gur were controlled and it was sold through licensed dealers only.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE:—

The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance was promulgated by the State and the latest provisions regarding summary trials were also adopted. Notifications fixing prices of consumer goods were issued and a special preventive staff was created to enforce these prices and to look after the general administration of this Ordinance.

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (Control) ORDER:—

The State extended full co-operation to Government in respect of this measure from its inception by passing the Cotton and Yarn Licensing Order and stamping prices on all unstamped cloth. Export of cloth and yarn to any place outside the State was not permitted and strict measures were taken to see that cloth was made available to the public at controlled rates.

DRUGS:

The Drugs Control Order fixing maximum prices of drugs was adopted and the Chief Medical Officer was appointed Chief Licensing Authority in the State. Licenses were issued and the price lists supplied by Government were distributed to all merchants dealing in drugs. Special inspectors were appointed to see that drugs were sold at prescribed rates.

OTHER ARTICLES:-

Export of essential commodities such as firewood, charcoal vegetables, Cotton seed, fodder and gunnies was prohibited. Prices of firewood and charcoal were controlled and special depots were opened in various parts of the States to make supplies available freely. Special efforts were made to import some quantities of cotton seeds for cattle while a quota of iron and steel was obtained for the manufacture of agricultaral implements and equipments. A factory was opened at Chorwad for this purpose and output of its implements was placed at the disposal of the agricultural class at comparatively cheaper rates. Measures were taken for adequate supply for fish for local consumption and its equitable distribution secured by regulating exports. Exports of onions, garlics, dry chillies and plaintains were restricted by imposing export duties.

FINANCE:-

All these control measures necessitated the employment of additional staff involving an expenditure of about a lakh of rupees to the State against Rs. 50,000 in 1942-43. This expenditure is met entirely from the State exchequer. Further the State by fixing prices at a lower level of foodgrains and other commodities in order to keep them within the reach of all classes of its subjects has borne a loss of Rs. 1,50,000.

The Government of His Highness is content to feel that it did its duty to the people as well as it could, in a further year of strain and that it was able to secure for His Highness' subjects measurable relief in the distribution of supplies no less than in prices, fairly comparable with similar conditions prevailing elsewhere.

GENERAL:-

Government have since the inception of Control measures adopted a policy, which they are fostering with care, of colla-

borating with people in their difficulties. Officers have been advised to be vigilant and to try to ameliorate the handships through which the people of the State, in common with the rest of the world, are passing, They are enjoined to be patient and forbearing and to report to appropriate authorities what the feelings of the people are in connection with the measures of relief adopted from time to time.

The Dewan Saheb takes every available opportunity to make contact with His Highness' subjects irrespective of their avocations and endeavours to understand their real needs. Country folks are called in conference and advised to share in the commonweal of their fellow subjects. Merchants are consulted in matters of supplies and tradesmen persuaded to help people to tide over the times. Personal touch is also maintained with public bodies and associations.

The Directorate of Supplies, it is gratifying to note, conducted itself with admirable zeal and delterity in the matter of procurement and distribution of food supplies. The calls on the organisation were heavy during the major part of the year and the staff acquitted itself with credit in the disposal of work in scheduled order.

Chapter IV.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS:—

The Revenue Department was reorganised during the year under referenee with a view to securing greater efficiency and co-ordination. As a first step in this direction the post of Chief Revenue Officer was abolished and replaced by one of Revenue Deputy Commissioner specially created. Khan Bahadur Eusafji Isakji Patel, B. Sc., a retired Deputy Collector of Bombay was appointed to hold the new post with all the powers of Chief Revenue Officer. Later the post of a full Revenue Commissioner was created and entrusted to Rao Bahadur Dharamdas Hardas Mall Hiranandani L. Ag., Director of Civil Supplies and Chief Controller of Prices and Director of Settlements in addition to his present duties, with the Gharbheni Officer, the Barkhali Officer, Superintendent, Managed Estates, Superintendent Encumbered Estates and the Salt and Abkari Officer under his control. The Revenue Administration was divided into two Divisions each in charge of a Revenue Deputy Commissioner as under:—

(1) The Junagadh Division.

(2) The Veraval Division.

The Divisions comprise the following Mahals:—

JUNAGADH DIVISION.

1. Junagadh, 2. Bhesan, 3. Keshod, 4. Kutiyana, 5. Vanthali, 6. Shil, 7. Visavadar.

VERAVAL DIVISION.

1. Patan, 2. Maiia, 3. Una, 4. Talala, 5. Babariawad

There are in all 842 villages of which 517 are Khalsa and 225 alienated.

PERSONNEL.

Mr. B. P. Puranik, B. A. LL. B., was appointed Revenue Deputy Commissioner, Jnnagadh Divi-ion while Khan Bahadur E. I. Patel continued in charge of Veraval Division with the powers of Revenue Deputy Commissioner. The rest of the personnel remained unchanged.

REVENUE SURVEY & ASSESSMENT:—

The work of revenue assessment of Wanthali Mahal was completed and a report submitted. Revision of Settlements was however postponed sine die due to War inflation. Classification of unclassified land in Wanthali Mahal was undertaken and completed. Inquiries were also made by the Survey Superintendent to ascertain if any land from unassessed waste lands could be brought under cultivation. Pot Mapni of the villages under the Private Department was carried out.

CITY SURVEY:—

City survey work was completed in all the towns to which Gharbheni rules are applicable. As mutation has been discontinued, work of taking notes was carried out. City survey work and Mahalat (distric Gharbheni work was carried out as under:—

St. Year,	Re. Transfer.	Re. supply of Maps.	Local Inspections & rectifications & Mahalat Gharbheni Maps.	Total,
St. 1999	450	937	942	2,329
St. 2 00	401	1,056	554	2,011

GHARBHENI CITY SURVEY OPERATIONS:—

There were 172 cases of Junagadh City pending at the end of the last year, to which were added 34 including 11 reopened cases. Of these, 43 were disposed of leaving a balance of 163 cases at the close of the year. The proceeds from the cases disposed of amounted to Rs. 314-6-5 against Rs. 716-4-2 of last year. Rs. 169-13-2 out of this were actually recovered as current dues and Rs. 12-8-0 as Tehsil (arrears) making a total of Rs. 182-5-2 against the total of Rs. 1,162-8-4 of last year, of which Rs. 708-4-2 were actually recovered as current dues and Rs. 454-4-2 as Tehsil.

As regards Mahalat Gharbheni cases, the balance at the end of last year was 1,225, to which were added 101 new cases inclusive of 26 re-opened, making a total of 1,326. Out of these, 159 were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,167 at the close of the year. The proceeds from the Mahalat cases amounted to Rs. 10,716-14-0 against Rs. 38,563-12-0 of last year. Rs. 6,300-6-4 out of this were actually recovered as current dues, and Rs. 12,244-8-8 as tehsil, making a total of Rs. 18,544-15-0 against Rs. 37,385-15-7 of the preceding year. Out of this Rs. 15,484-15-4 were actually recovered towards current dues and Rs. 21,901-0-3 towards tehsil.

A total amount of Rs. 1,733-9-1 was recovered as interest at 9 percent per annum on the Gharbheni current dues as well as on unrecovered tehsil dues, against Rs. 1,781-13-4, the interest on the tehsil dues being Rs. 1,686 11-5 against Rs. 1,706-13-9 of last year.

SALE OF UBHAD HAQS:—

Whereas His Highness' Government considered it proper to concede to the popular demand for herita le and aliena le

occupancy rights in respect of building sites on State lands already granted to the public on Ubhad Haq tenure, the Gharbheni Officer who was entrusted with this special duty completed the work of collecting full data regarding Ubhad Haq Houses in Una Mahal. Similar work for the other Mahals was also taken in hand.

LAND TENURES:—

The principal tenures on which lands are held in the State are as follows:—

1. Khalsa lands.
2. Giras lands.
   A. Bhayati lands.
   B. Mul-Giras lands.
3. Alienated lands.
   A. Inami.
   B. Kherati-Public & Personal.
   C. Religious:—
      Devasthan & Pirasthan.
4. Palat lands occupied by Dhudia Pasaitas.

MODES OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION:—

The vighoti (cash assessment) system introduced in the Khalsa villages of the State in 1912 continued to be in force.

MINOR TENURES:—

Other minor tenures under which occupancy rights are held by ryots are as under:—

A. Bhagami tenure under which a share in the produce is levied.

B. Bhagbatai tenure in which share in kind called Vaje and that in cash called Vero are recovered.

C. Bhagbatai with Jansi Vighoti under which are levied Vaje and Vero on certain crops and Vero plus assessment on produce per Bigha inst ad of share in kind.

D. Vighoti plus special levy on certain crops like sugar cane.

E. Udhad tenure under which fixed cash in lieu of Vaje and Vero per Bigha or Santi is recovered without any special classification of lands.

GIRAS & BARKHALI DEPARTMENT::—

The number of Barkhali and alienated villages remained unchanged, i. e. 325 during this year. The area of Barkhali lands in the beginning of the year was 3.44101 acres 37½ gunthas. Of these, 7 acres 19 gunthas were transferred from Barkhali to Khalsa by lapse and resumption. 500 acres were added to Barkhali area.

Thus at the end of the year under report the total area of Barkhali lands was 3,44,594 acres 18½ gunthas.

BOUNDARY MARKS:—

During the year under report. verification was made of 320 boundary marks between this State and other States and talukas against 293 in the preceding year.

Execution of decrees of the Rajprakarni Court was carried out by the Survey Office iu the following villages:—

Raipur, Pindakhai, Shergadh,

Vadasada, Sukhpur, and Langad.

Numberwar Mapni (measurement of survey numbers) was conducted of the village Bhada Shares were made in Goraviali. Padodar, Navadra, Galiawad, Maktupur, Veraval, Mota Hadmattia, Hajani, Pipalia and Sanakhada under Court decrees.

Two surveyors were deputed to Rajkot for rectification of Giras Record Daftar who verified and rectified the Hak Patraks of Bhadgam, Sukhpur, Monpur, Mota-Gujaria and Kutiyana.

COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE:—

The receipts under principal Heads of Revenue for St. 2000 (1943-44) compared with those of the previous year were as under: -

Heads of Receipts.	St. Year 1999. Rs.	St Year 2000. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease Rs.
1. Vighoti.	20,20,035	23,64,486	3,44,451	...
2. Vero and other cash levies.	1,62 211	2,05,766	43,555	...
3. Income from stones quarries, sale of land and rent etc.	3,79,730	1,76,361	...	2,03,369
Total..	25,61,796	27,46,613	3,88,006	2,03,369

TENANCY NAZARANO:-

The receipts under the head Nazarano in St. 2000 amounted to Rs. 2,34,972 against Rs. 96,203 in St. 1999 showing an increase of Rs. 1,38,769.

INCOME:-

The gross land revenue demand amounted to Rs. 34,34,048 as against Rs. 30,41,090 for last year showing an increase of Rs. 3,92,958 while the actual collections amounted to Rs. 33,74,042 which left a balance of Rs. 60,006 in arrears at the close of the financial year.

CUSTOMS:-

Customs duties are collected by the Port Commissioner and Chief Customs Officer, Veraval, according to State Customs rules.

The collection of customs duties by the Revenue Department was as under:-

Rs. 74,611/- Customs of land Revenue.
Rs. 11,150/- Doz Jagat.
Rs. 6,445/- Customs from Barkhaladars.

Total Rs. 92,206/-.

ARREARS:-

The arrears of Revenue collection at the end of St. 1999 were Rs. 6,89,498/- of which Rs. 2,00,211/- were recovered and Rs. 711/- written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,88,576/-. With the addition of Rs. 60,006/- for St. 2000, the year closed with total arrears amounting to Rs. 5,48,582/-.

AREA:-

The total area of the State including Mangrol and its swang villages is 3337·4 square mires corresponding to 21,35,942 acres and 36¼ gunthas as against last year's acreage of 21,35,889-31¼ gunthas showing an increase of 53 acres 5 gunthas. This increase represents the disputed area in possession of the Mulgirassias of Lotpur under Jafrabad Taluka which has been adjudicated in favour of Junagadh and added to the total area of Dharaness under Babariawad Mahal.

The area of Mangrol and its swang villages is about 76.5 square miles equal to 48,956 acres. Deducting this from the total area of the State, the balance is 20,86,986 acres 36¼ gunthas of which 14,14,495 acres 12 gunthas are Khalsa and 6,72,491 acres-24¼ gunthas are alienated lands.

Acres	Gs	
2,79,790	36¼	Bhayats & Mulgirassias
3,92,700	28	Alienated etc,.
6,72,491	24¼	

Acres.	Gs.	
3.44,594	18½	Alienated.
5,020	16½	Undecided cases.
43,085	33	Whose revenue is recovered by Mangrol
3,92,700	28	

CULTIVATION:—

The foilowiug table will show the cultivable and occupied area in the St. 1999 and 2000.

St. Year.	Khalsa. Acs. Gs.	Forest and Kharabo. Acs. Gs.	Cultivable. Acs. Gs.	Cultivable and occupied. Acs. Gs.	Cultivable and unoccupied. Acs. Gs
1999	14;14,425-26	6,52,947-35¼	7,61,527-30¾	7,02,969-11¾	58,558-19
2000	14,14'495-12	6,52,739-23¾	7,61,755-28¼	7,04,449-34¼	57,305-34

TOURINGS:—

The Revenue Commissioner and the Revenue Deputy Commissioners visited all the Mahals and inspected all sub-treasuries

REFORMS & CONCESSIONS;--

(1) The revision of land revenue settlements was due to take place in the year under reference, but, in view of the abnormal conditions of the Great War, it was postponed sine die.

(2) It has been ordered to enter the name of the sonless widow of a deceased Khatedar's Joint brother or his son as Anujiwi in the Khata provided she does not re-marry.

MANAGED ESTATES:—

At the commencement of the year 2000, there were 258 estates under management with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 1,79,156 as shown below:—

249 Minor estates with an income of Rs 1,33,208.
9 Other estates with an income of Rs. 45,948.

During the year St 2000, 10 more estates with a revenue of Rs. 6,315/- were taken under management. 10 estates with a revenue of Rs. 10,855/- were released. Thus at the close of the year there remained 258 estates with an aggeregate revenue of Rs. 1,74,616/- under management as detailed below:—

249 minor estates with an income of Rs. 1,28,668
9 Other estates with an income of Rs. 45,948.

EDUCATION OF WARDS:—

The wards receive their education at the local Madressa and schools except one who is sent to the Talukdari Girassia College at Wadhwan Camp. Their progress is reported to be satisfactory.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES:—

The followiug table shows the number of preliminary inquiries made, suits conducted and schemes prepared by the Manager, Encumbered Estates, during the year under report:-

	Cases pending at the beginning of the year St. 2000.	Cases admitted in St. 2000.	Cases decided. in St. 2000.	Cases pending at the end of the year. in St. 2000
Preliminary applications.	4	7	2	9
Regular suits.	19	—	5	14
Schemes	7	3	2	8

At the beginning of the year under report 6 appeals were pending before the Superintendent, Encumbered Estates,

No new appeals were filed during the year. Of these, one appleal has been disposed of leaving 5 at the end of the year.

At the beginning of the year there were 68 estates with an annual income of Rs. 26,270/- under management. Of these, 12 estates with an annual income of Rs. 6,270 were released and one new estate with an annual income of Rs. 325 was taken under management. Thus at the close of the year there were 57 estates with an aunual income of Rs. 20,325.

RELIGIOUS & CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS:-

These are under general supervision of the Barkhali Officer. The Vahivatdars are responsible for checking the accounts of institutions having an annual income of less than Rs. 1,000/-. They submit their reports to the Barkhali Officer who scrutinizes them and also checks the accounts of institutions with an annual income of Rs. Rs. 1,000/- and over. The Barkhali Officer is assisted by a committee of four members with advice on matters relating to the management of these institutions.

The number of institutions with an annual income of less than Rs. 1,000/- is 217 while that of those with an income of Rs. 1,000/- and over is 33.

The cosmopolitan generosity of the Babi Rulers of Junagadh is evident in the fact that they have endowed for religious and charitable purposes lands yielding an annual income of about 3 lacs of rupees and that about three fourths of these are allotted to Hindu Institutions. Rules are framed and steps taken to see that these charities are not abused, but are managed properly and in the interest of the institutions concerned.

Chapter V.

PROTECTION

Legislation

During the year under report the following enactments and orders were passed:-

ACTS AND LEGISLATION:-

1. Enemy Agents Ordinance
2. Military Stores (unlawful possession) Ordinance
3. Motor Vehicles (Kerosene prohibition Order)
4. Starch Control Order
5. Gunny Bags Forward Control Order
6. Allied Forces Ordinance
7. Hoarding & Profiteering Prevention Ordinance
8. Cotton cloth & yarn (contracts) Ordinance
9. Subversive Activities Act
10. Cotton Textiles (Dyes & Chemicals) Control Order.
11. Spices (Forward contract prohibitions) Order
12. Imported Engineer in stores Order
13. Motor Vehicles spare parts Control Order
14. Junagadh State Electricity Act
15. Workmen's Compensation Act
16. Paper Control (economy order)
17. „ „ (distribution order)
18. The Saurashtra Prevention of Adulteration Act
19. The Asiatic British Evacuees (Census) Order
20. Military Safety Powers of Detention Act
21. House Rent Control Order
22. Restriction & Detention Order

23. Sulphate of Alluminum Control Order
24. Enemy Property (custody) and Registration Order
25. The Sesal and lac fibre products Control order
26. Cotton (forward contracts in current crops prohibition) order
27. Civil Motor Transport Control Order
28. Pipe Control Order
29. Foot-wear Control Order
30. Brass Utensils Control Order
31. Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order

Several existing Acts were amended as shown in Appendix II which gives the list of laws in force in the State.

The Acts with the amendments in force in this State are on the lines of those in British India with certain modifications to suit local conditions and requirements. The Saurashtra Agriculturists' Act is mainly for the relief of the Agriculturists. The State has also passed the Factories Act and framed Factories Rules and Workmens' Compensation Act as measures for ameliorating labour conditions.

Military.

The following are the Military Forces of the State:-

I The Junagadh State Lancers.

II The Mahabatkhanji Infantry.

INSPECTION

Both the Units were inspected twice in the course of the year by the Military Adviser, W. I. Circle, Rajkot.

I. THE JUNAGADH STATE LANCERS.

COST.

The total cost of the Lancers amounted to Rs. 2,02,216 against Rs. 2,01.962/- in the previous year.

STRENGTH:-

The total strength of the Unit was 173, all Mahomedans.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION:-

The following Members of this Unit attended the courses of Instruction shown against their names.

Name.	Name of course.	Centre of training.
1. Lance Dafedar Matlub Yarkhan	First Company Weapon	Baroda
2. Acting Lance Dafedar Sultan Mahomedkhan	Obstacles	Indore
3. Lance Dafedar Himatkhan	First physical Training Indian Instructors	Baroda
4. Sowar Sulaimankhan	Education	Yeravda Poona
5. Jemadar Ghous Mahomedkhan	First Platoon Commander	Baroda
6. Lance Dafedar Ashagar Baig	V. B. Gun	Ahmedabad
7. Jemadar Akhtar Mahomed Khan	First other Arms	Baroda
8. Dafedar Major Mohamed Shafiq Khan	Field Sketching	do
9. Acting Lance Dafedar Mahabulkhan	Second Gas	do

10. Acting Lance Dafedar Anwar Mahomedkhan	Urdu Instructor	Yeravda Poona
11. Sowar Mohamed Suleman Khan	Clerks	Pachmarhi
12. Acting Lance Dafedar Anwar Mahomedkhan	10/19th Hyderabad Regiment Educational Centre	Agra
13. Cadet Aziz Ahmed	War Course	Indore
14. Jemadar Altaf Baig	Company Weapons	Baroda
15. Dafedar Abdulla	Camouflage	Baroda

EFFICIENCY OF THE UNIT:-

It continued to be maintained on the same high standard of efficiency as in the previous year.

COMMANDING OFFICER:-

Captain Ahmed Bin Mohamed in charge Commandant having retired on pension, Captain Ata Ullakhan R. I. A. S. C. who was Section Commander, Junagadh M. T. Section in No. 57 (B. & K States) G. P. T. P. T. Company RIASC was promoted to the rank of Major and appointed Cammandant J. S. Lancers from 7th April 1944.

MAHABATKHANJI INFANTRY.

COST:-

The cost of maintenance of this Unit amounted to Rs. 91,232/- against Rs. 94,193/- during the previous year.

STRENGTH:-

The total strength of the Mahabatkhanji Infantry was 212 rank and file, plus 28 non-combatants.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION:-

The following members of the Infantry attended the courses of Instruction shown against their names at the various Military Centres.

	Name	Nature of course	Centre
1.	NK. Habib Mohd.	Coy weapons	Baroda
2.	NK. Latif Md. Khan	do	do
3.	Cadet A. Wahabkhan	I. S. F. Trading	Indore
4.	P. L. NK. Amjadali-khan	P. T. Ind. A. Inst.	Baroda
5.	A. L. NK. Ibrahim M.	Southern Army Education Urdu	Yeravda Poona
6.	Jdr. Alam Khan J.	Platoon Comdrs	Baroda
7.	Capt. Musafkhan	Coy Weapons	Saugor
8.	Subedar Aba Abdulla	do	do
9.	P. L. NK. Rashidkhan	Fire Fighting Trg.	Calcutta
10.	Havaldar Major Sh. A. Wahab	Other Arms	Baroda
11.	A. L. NK. Ibrahim M.	Field Sketching	do
12.	2nd L/t Sheikh Noor-Ahmed	I. S. F. Trg. Team	Patiala
13.	Major Sheikh Burhan Mohd. Comdt.	Josh Course	Baroda
14.	NK. Ahmed Bin Md.	Coy weapon	Saugar
15.	P. L. NK. Ali Bin Mahomed	P. T. I. A. Inst.	Baroda
16.	P. L. NK. Rashidkhan	Coy weapons	Baroda
17.	Havaldar Major Sheikh Abdul Wahab	Platoon Comdrs	do
18.	P. L. NK. Ibrahim Khan	Educational II Class	Poona
19.	NK. Mohd. Ishaq	Camouflage	Baroda
20.	Capt Musaf Khan	3" Mortar	Saugor

21.	Cadet Waheed Ahmed	I. S. F. Trg.	Indore
22.	P. L. NK. Amjadalikhan	Coy Weapons	Baroda
23.	Acting L. NK. Gulmohamed Y.	II Preliminary Sig. course	Bhopal
24.	Subedar Hashambhai L.	Platoon Commander	Baroda
25.	NK. Mohamedkhan I.	Gas course	do
26.	Jamedar Abdul Hamid	Camouflage"	do
27.	P. L. NK. Ibrahimkhan	Armourer"	Kirkee
28.	P. L. NK. Ali Bin Mohd.	Coy Weapon"	Baroda

All of them have received certificates of merit.

EFFICIENCY OF THE UNIT:-

The command of the Unit was held throughout the year by Major Sheikh Burhan Mahomed who maintained the usual standard of efficiency of this Force as a "C" class unit.

WAR EFFORTS:-

86 Officers and men of the Junagadh State Lancers and 71 of the Mahabatkhanji Infantry have been transferred to the Indian Army for active War Service.

POLICE.

PERSONNEL:-

Khan Saheb Sayed M. H. S. Naqvi continued as Commissioner of Police during the year under report.

STRENGTH OF REGULAR POLICE:—

The sanctioned strength of the State Police Force remained 1066 men exclusive 123 of the Mangrol Police. There were 51 vacancies; so that the actual number of incumbents at the end of the year was 1015, of which 716 were Muhammodens and 299 Hindus. 645 of the total strength were literate the rest illiterate. 64 of the Mangrol police were literate. The ratio of Police to the population according to

the census of 1941 works out to one policeman for 630 persons and, on the area basis one policeman per three square miles.

SIBANDI:—

The number of 'Sibandi' (Irregular force of Arabs) which is 132 strong remained unaltered. It is divided into two divisions each with a Jemadar at its head and is utilised for providing guard at the Darbargadh and other important State buildings.

COST:—

The total cost of maintaining the Police Force amounted to Rs. 3,98,341 as against Rs. 3,75,839 in the previous year while that of maintaining Civic guards during the year amounted to Rs. 53,248/- Appendix III gives detailed particulars of the strength, composition, cost etc. of the Regular Police Force for the year under review.

ARMS:—

The State Police is armed partly with muzzle loading and partly with 410 bore muskets in addition to 75 rifles of 303 Bore.

DISCIPLINE:—

The number of men punished departmentally was 25 as against 35 during the prevous year while one man was prosecuted as against 4 in the last year. Strict measures were and are being enforced for maintenance of discipline which shows steady improvement.

CRIME:—

1327 offences (including 105 of Mangrol) were reported as against 1,362/- (includiug 173 of Mangrol) in the preceding year.

Out of 1222 offences registered in Junagadh State 942 were under the Local Penal Code and 280 under other local laws.

Of the 942 cases registered. 512 were sent up to the Courts for trial, while 129 were dropped being false, or non cognizable, 6 classed as malaciously false, 2 refused investigation by the Police under S. 165 of Local Penal Code, 151 were classed as undetected, in 54 cases the Magistrates' orders were awaited and 88 were pending with the police for investigation.

Of 512 cases sent for trial, 269 ended in conviction, 79 in discharge or acquittal, 85 were compounded and 79 awaited disposal.

As regards the commission of 280 offence under the Minor Acts:—

105 ended in conviction.

13 ended in discharge or acquittal.

10 were pending trial.

9 were pending investigation, and in 2

2 cases the Magistrate's order

re:-classification were awaited.

141 were classed as non-cognizable or false

The number of offenders arrested during the year (including 127 of Mangrol) were 1222.

These were dealt with as under—

Penal Code Cases	Junagadh	Mangrol	Total
NOT SENT FOR TRIAL:—			
Released without being brought to trial.	3	16	19
Under investigation	20	3	23
...	23	19	42

SENT UP FOR TRIAL:—			
Convicted	351	51	402
Acquitted as cases were compounded	175	...	175
Discharged or acquitted	188	19	207
Awaiting trial with the Magistrates	201	38	239
	915	108	1023

157 offenders were arrested under minor acts; they were dealt with as under:—

157 SENT UP FOR TRIAL.

Convicted	...123
Acuitted or discharged	... 23
Pending trial	... 11
	157

PENDING CASES OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR:—

At the close of the previous year, 92 cases were pending trial and 104 were pending final orders of the Magistrates.

Their results were:—

PENDING TRIAL:—

Ended in conviction	...34
Ended in acquittal or discharge	...37
Compounded	...21
	92

PENDING FINAL ORDERS:—

Classified as false or non-cognizable	...37
Undetected	...65
Sent for trial	... 2
	104

Similarly, 65 cases pending with the Police for investigation at the close of the previous year were disposed of during the year under report with the following results:—

Sent up for trial	...28
Classified as false or non-cognizable	...10
Remainded undetected and classed as 'A'	...24
Pending investigation	... 3
	65

PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED:—

The figures of property reported to have been stolen and recovered during the year under report were as under:—

		Junagadh	Mangrol	Total
Property stolen	Rs.	63,115	16,530	79645
Property recovered	,,	18,622	1,640	20262

The percentage of property recovered to that of stolen come to 25,4 as against 23.4 in the previous year. The percentage for Junagadh State alone would be 29.4

COMPARATIVE PERCENTAGE OF CRIME RESULTS:—

The following table shows the percentages of cases, offenders, property recovered etc. for the previous three years as compared with those of the year under report for Junagadh State, exclusive of Mangrol:—

Year.	Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried.	Percentage of accused convicted to accused tried.	Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested.	Percentage of undetected to true cases	Percentage of property recovered to property stolen
1940-41	63·2	49·4	48·7	23·9	39·3
1941-42	62·6	52·4	51·4	22·2	28·5
1942-43	55·7	42·4	41·0	21·6	28·8
1943-44	58·4	44·2	43·2	19·3	29·4

SESSIONS:—

The following table shows the results of cases committed to the Sessions Court for trial:—

Nature of crime.	Cases.				Accused.			
	Sent for trial.	Conviction.	Discharged.	Pending trial.	Sent for trial.	Conviction.	Discharged.	Pending trial.
Murder.	14	7	4	3	27	12	9	6
Culpable Homicide.	3	2	1	–	5	3	2	0
Dacoity.	1	–	–	1	7	–	–	7
Robbery.	1	–	1	0	2	–	2	0
Miscellaneous.	8	7	–	1	17	10	6	1
Total.	27	16	6	5	58	25	19	14

Of the 20 cases of murder reported

8 ended in conviction;

in 6 the accused were discharged or acquitted;

4 were pending trial at the end of the year;

2 were under investigation at the end of the year;

20

Out of the 7 eases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, reported during the year,

2 ended in conviction;

3 ended in discharge;

2 were pending in the courts.

7

Of the 9 cases of dacoity reported during the year;

1 was discharged;

3 remained undetected;

4 were under investigation;

1 was pending trial.

9

There were 17 cases of robbery reported, out of which,

in 5 cases accused were acquitted or discharged;

2 remained undected at the end of the year;

3 were pending in the courts and

7 were under investigation.

17

There were 142 cases in all of house breaking and theft and 237 cases of theft.

Apart from the cases directly reported to the police 34 cases were referred to them by the Magistrates for investigation. The Police also inquired into 37 foreign jurisdiction cases and searched for and seized suspected property in 35 cases.

ACCIDENTAL AND UNNATURAL DEATHS:—

Cases of accidental and unnatural deaths reported to the police during the year were as under:—

86	snakebites;
112	drowning;
39	suicide;
22	accidental burns;
45	others.
304	

REWARDED:—

Rewards distributed during the year for assistance rendered in the detection of crimes amounted to Rs. 614/- as detailed below:-

Rs.	451-0-0	amongst 87 men of District Police
„	140-0-0	amongst 16 members of village police.
„	23-0-0	amongst 23 private persons.
	614-0-0	126

VILLAGE POLICE:-

The sanctioned strength of the village police including 106 of Mangrol was 2138 as in the preceding year. Their details are as under:-

	Police Patels.			Pasaitas.			Grant Total.
	Stipendiary.	Holding land on service tenure.	Total	Stipendiary.	Holding land on service tenure.	Total.	
Khalsa villages.	66	375	441	731	42	773	1214
Barkhali ,,	279	5	284	508	26	534	818
Mangrol	19	–	19	6	81	87	106
Total.	364	380	744	1,245	149	1394	2138

BAND:—

The combined Brass and String Band maintained its usual efficiency.

PASSPORTS:—

80 Applications for passports were dealt with by the Police Department. No Nationality or Haj certificate was issued during the year under report.

MOTOR DRIVING TEST:—

54 persons were tested for fitness in motor driving.

GENERAL:—

There were three gangs of dacoits operating in the limits of this State, viz., one of Zina Mava, the other of Yarkhan Mangalkhan and the third of Nana Raning Dhandhal. Of these. Zina who was taking shelter in the limits of the Gondal State could not at first be brought to book. All efforts to allure him into the Junagadh State territory proved in vain, until arrangements were made through a secret source, with an offer of reward, for his capture dead or alive. This plan succseeded and one Hira Bhima, his erstwhile associate, finding an opportunity, shot him dead on the night of 13th July 1944

in Gondal limits, severed his head and brought it to Dadooka (Kutiyana) together with his 12 bore gun and cartridges. The head was subsequently brought to Junagadh to establish identity. With this end of the notorious outlaw who had been terrorising the subjects of this State for a number of years, his associate outlaws Tapoo Natha, Govind Sida and Bechar Bijal disappeared and were not heard any more.

Yarkhan leader of the second gang was shot dead in Palitana State limits by the Palitana and Bhavnagar Police. His associates Abdullakhan and Mava who surrendered before His Highness the Nawab Saheb and were awaiting trial were pardoned and subsequently handed over to the Amreli Police to stand their trial for offences committed in the Baroda State limits.

Nana Dhandhal, leader of the third gang who was reported to be at large surrendered before the Commissioner of Police of this State and was awaiting trial. His associates were tried and convicted.

During the course of the year under report a new gang of dacoits headed by Khoja Habib Popat and Baloch Sultankhan Chamankhan came into existence. Habib with others had succeeded in breaking the Jail of Jetpur. They committed several dacoities in this as well as other State limits. With the co-operation and active assistance of the Baroda and Bhavnagar State Police, Khoja Habib and his associate were chased and ultimately shot dead in Baroda limits. A reward of Rs. 2,000/- which was offered by this State for their arrest was remitted to the Baroda State for distribution amongst their Police. Three members of this gang viz., Juma Abdulla, Bhana Siddi and Tapoo alias Ranchhod Jessa were still at large at the end of the year. Every effort is being made to bring them to book. They have been declared outlaws and rewards have been offered for their arrest.

Thus the co-operation of States, postings of Police parties at stratetic points, tactfulness and employment of additional police all contributed to the elimination of the dangerous pest of dacoits resulting in the State being entirely free from outlawry before the year closed.

In the year under review the crime branch of the C. I. D. was organised and placed on a sound footing.

Two Fouzdars were posted at Veraval, one for Veraval proper and the other for the 44 villages attached to it. Improvement in vigilence was noticeable as a result of this arrangement.

An Enforcement Branch was also started from among the existing staff for detecting cases of hoarding, profiteering etc. Crime continued to remain within bounds inspite of several adverse and abnormal circumstances.

Two Police Officers were sent to Karachi for training in 4th Course in security measures.

With a view to encourage the spirit of sportmanships in the Police Force, special training was imparted in various kinds of sports to members of the force. A fund called the "Athletic and Sports Fund" in which recoveries of fines were credited was created and used for the purchase of sport materials. It is pleasant to note that the Police won the Dilawar Volley Ball Cup Tournament and secured the Trophey. They also beat almost all the Kathiawar teams in the Gibson Volley Ball tournament held at Rajkot but lost the shield by only a few points in the final.

The Police Force took part in the propaganda of the National War Front which was carried on in the manner suggested in the literature received by the Department.

All possible help was given to recruiting work for War purposes.

Judicial Department.

PERSONNEL:-

Mr. N. J. Shaikh B. A. LL. B., continued to be Chief Judicial Officer, Junagadh State, till 30th June 1944. Since his retirement from 1st July 1944, Mr. M. A. Shaikh M. A. LL. B. has been holding the post.

During the year under report Kutiyana, Malia and Veraval Courts were inspected.

COURTS AND THEIR CONSTITUTION:-

Besides the Huzur Court, the Sadar Court, the Junagadh Fouzdari Court (which is purely a criminal Court) and the Diwani Adalat at Junagadh (which is a Civil Court) there are 11 sub-courts in the Mahals exercising civil as well as criminal jurisdiction, including Mangrol. The Visavadar Court continues to be the linked Court with the Talala Court.

SEPARATION OF EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS :-

The judiciary is based on the lines prevailing in British India with this important difference that no executive officer exercises judicial functions in this State. It is quite independent of the executive. Thus the people of Junagadh State already enjoy the reform for which the British Indian subjects have been wanting since long. The selection of the Judicial Officers is based on their possessing thorough knowledge of law, and legal and administrative experience. They are all fully qualified and experienced and the Chief Judicial Officer is invariably selected from amongst retired District and Sessions Judges of experience and repution in British India. The decisions of the Huzur Adalat are final except in certain cases where provision is made for Huzur Extra-Ordinary Revision applications which lie to His Highness, the Nawab Saheb Bahadur.

The Powers exercised by the Subordinate Courts are as under:-

(1) Criminal:-All the Munsiffs including the City Magistrate at Junagadh are invested with the powers of Magistrates of the First Class.

(2) Civil:-The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Junagadh Diwani Court is unlimited and that of the Veraval Court is Rs. 10,000/- and that of the other Courts is Rs. 5,000/-. All the Munsiffs except the Munsiff at Shil are invested with Small Cause powers over suits upto Rs 50/- except Junagadh and Veraval where the Munsiffs' Small Cause powers extend to Rs. 100/-.

(3) Miscellaneous:-All the Munsiffs are given the jurisdiction to hear the probate and succession certificate cases and the cases of unclaimed property. All the Courts except the Junagadh Diwani and the Junagadh City Magistrate's Courts are also delegated powers to try Insolvency Cases. All the Magistrates are sub-registrars under the State Registration Act of St. 1973. The City Magistrate Junagadh also acts as the joint Civil Judge at Junagadh.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION OF SADAR ADALAT:-

All the criminal cases triable under the State Criminal Procedure Code by the Sessions Judge go before the Sadar Court which also exercises originial jurisdiction in cases under the Gurdian and Wards Act and the Insonvency Act for the Junagadh Mahal.

APPELLATE AND REVISIONAL JURISDICTION:-

First appeal from the decision of the Munsiffs in criminal and civil cases lies in the Sadar Court and the Second appeal in the Huzur Court. Both the Courts exercise Revisional powers in criminal cases and the Huzur Adalat exercises revisional powers in civil cases.

JURISDICSION OF COURTS OVER THE ATTACHED STATES AND TALUKAS:-

The Junagadh Diwani Adalat is invested with jurisdiction to hear and docide all civil suits of any value in the Bhayavadar Taluka, as well as to hear and decide such civil suits arising in the remaining 13 jurisdictional Talukas as are in the excess of the limit of their respective pecuniary jurisdiction. The said Court is also invested with Small Causes powers in respect of suits upto the value of Rs. 100/- arising in the Bhayavadar Taluka. It is also invested with powers to hear civil suits and applications above the value of Rs. 10,000/- arising in the Jetpur State.

All Civil appeals and revision applications against the decisions and orders of the Nyayadhish exercising jurisdiction in the Bantwa Bara Majmu Taluka are disposed of by the Judge, Sadar Adalat, Junagadh and the Judge, Huzur Adalat, Junagadh, instead of the District Judge. Kathiawar and the Judicial Commissioner, W. I. S. Agency respectively.

As regards Civil Cases arising in the 4 non-jurisdictional Talukas, the Kutiyana Court is invested with powers to exercise its present civil jurisdictions in the Amrapur Taluka and the Visavadar Court in the Vichhavad and Kuba Talukas and the Junagadh Diwani Court in the Lunagiri Taluka. While the Junagadh Diwani Adalat is invested with powers to exercise its present unlimited jutisdiction in the Amrapur, Vichhavad and Kuba Talukas.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION :-

The Junagadh City Magistrate is invested with jurisdiction to try all criminal cases arising in any one of the 14 jurisdictional Talukas which are beyond the criminal powers of that Talukas except those that are triable by Court of Sessions and to commit to the Sessions Court at Junagadh for trial such cases as

may arise in any of the said Talukas except the Bantwa Bara Majmu Taluka, the Bantwa Chhota Majmu Taluka the Sardargadh Taluka and Manpur Taluka which shall commit such cases directly to the Sessions Court, Junagadh.

As regards criminal cases arising in the 4 non-jurisdictional Talukas, the Kutiyana Court is invested with power to exercise its present criminal jurisdiction in the Amrapur Taluka, and the Visavadar Court in the Vichhavad and Kuba Talukas and the Junagadh City Magistrate is invested with power to exercise his present criminal jurisdiction in the Lunagiri Taluka.

All criminal appeals and revision applications against the decisions and orders of the Nyayadhish exercising jurisdiction in the Bantwa Bara Majmu Taluka are disposed of by the Sadar Adalat Judge, Junagadh and the Chief Judicial Officer, Junagadh in place of the Sessions Judge, Kathiawar and the Judicial Commissioner, W. I. S. Agency respectively.

Cases in which persons other than their own subjects are charged with Capital offences require to be committed by the States of Manavadar and Thana-Devli to the Sadar Adalat of the Junagadh State for trial.

Cases in which sentence of death has been passed by the Sessions Court of the Manavadar and the Thana-Devli States require to be referred to the Dewan Saheb, Junagadh State, for confirmation of the sentence of death.

Cases triable by the Court of Sessions of the Jetpur State must be committed to the Sadar Adalat of the Junagadh State.

REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS :-

The Junagadh City Magistrate is the sub-Registrar in respect of documents which any jurisdictional Taluka is not competent to register according to its existing powers.

The Munsiff of the Kutiyana Court is the sub-Registrar in respect of the Amrapur Taluka, the Munsiff of Visavdar Court in respect of the Vichhavad and Kuba Talukas and the Junagadh City Magistrate in respect of the Lunagiri Taluka.

The City Magistrate, Junagadh, is the Sub-Registrar in respect of the documents above the value of Rs. 10,000/- from the Jetpur State.

Criminal Justice.

CASES DECIDED:-

At the commencement of the year there was a balance of 343 undisposed of cases as compared with 193 in the previous year, while 2406 new cases were brought to trial against 2879 in the previous year. The total number of cases to be dealt with by the courts were therefore 2749 against 3072 last year. Of these 2531 were disposed against 2729 last year, leaving a balance of 218 at the close of the year. (App. VI).

ACCUSED PERSONS DEALT WITH:-

The cases pending disposal at the close of the year involved 809 accused persons and the new Cases that were brought to trial during the year incriminated 4215 persons against 5067 last year. The aggregate number of accused persons to be dealt with by the courts was, therefore 5024 against 5502 last year showing decrease of 478 offenders. Of these 1730 were discharged, 1721 were acquitted, 1096 convicted (39 committed to Sessions Court), 11 died and 466 were under-trial at the close of the year against 809 last year (App. VII).

OLD OFFENDERS:-

During the year under report 12 convicted persons (including those of Mangrol) had previous convictions against 12 last year.

PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS:-

The percentage of convictions, acquittals and discharges was 21.6, 34.2, 34.3 respectively against 21.6, 29.9, 34.3 last year. Out of 5024 accused persons brought to trial during the year 1326 were arrested by the Police, 150 were produced on warrants, 2723 on summons, 2 were arrested in the presence of the Magistrate, 14 appeared voluntarily and 809 were undertrial prisoners of the last year.

DURATION OF TRIALS:-

The average dunation of trials before the original courts was 12 days against 13 in the last year.

FINES:-

The following table gives information about the inflicted by the Courts.

Tribunals.	Arrears carried forward Rs.	Inflicted. Rs.	Recovered. Rs.	Remitted. Rs.	Remained unrecovered. Rs.
Junagadh	6180	14497	11466	1642	7569
Mangrol	1029	1339	1047	330	991
Total	7209	15836	12513	1972	8560

APPELLATE WORK:-

The number of appeals before the appellate Courts during the year was 369 against 386 last year. Out of these 348 were disposed of leaving a balance of 21 at the end of the year. The percentage of appeals in which the decisions of the lower courts were reversed was 20.9 against 11.7 in the previous year. The average duration of appeals was 1 month 25 days against 29 days last year (Appe. VIII).

SESSIONS CASES :-

During the year under report 45 cases involving 98 persons were committed to the Sessions Court. Incluning 7 persons awaiting trial at the close of the previous year, 105 persons were before the Sessions Court. Out of these 39 cases involving 88 persons were disposed of during the year under report leaving a balance of 6 cases and 17 persons at the close of the year. Out of 45 cases committed to the Sessions Court, 19 were for the offence of murder alone.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S WORK :-

The post of the Public Prosecutor was held by Mr. J. L. Doshi, B. A.LL. B. from 1-11-43 till 17-12-43 and by Mr. K. M. Thakar, B. A. LL. B., from 18-12-43 to 31-10-44.

Civil Justice.

SUITS FOR DISPOSAL :-

At the commencement of the year there was a balance of 629 undecided suits against 502 at the beginning of the last year .2078 suits were filed during the year against 2975 last year. The aggregate number of suits before the courts for disposal was therefore 2707 against 3477 last year showa decrease of 770 (App. IX).

The following summary contrasts the fillng, disposal and pending balance of the original civil suits during the year with the figures of the previous year.

	1942-43	1943-44
Pending	502	629
Filed	2975	2078
Total	3477	2707
Disposed of	2848	2324
Balance	629	383

Out of 383 suits pending at the end of the year 348 were of less than one year duration and 35 of one year and above as against 572 and 57 in the previous year.

APPLICATION FOR INSOLVANCY :-

There were 34 applications for Insolvancy including 25 of the previous year, before the Insolvancy Courts of the State. Out of them 14 were disposed of leaving a balance of 20 at the end of the year under report.

VALUE OF SUITS :-

The total value of the suits filed in the original courts were Rs. 5,81,420/- against 5,33,660/- of the last year. The value of suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 5,95,041/- against Rs. 4,82,061/- last year. Money suits alone covered 79 p. c. of the aggregate number of suits during the year. These suits varied in value from Re. 1/- to Rs. 81,803/-. The average value of suits filed during the year was Rs. 279/- against Rs. 179/- and of the suits disposed of Rs. 257/- against Rs. 109 in the previous year.

EXPARTE SUITS :-

The number of suits decided exparte was 321 or 14 p. c. of the total number of decisions against 459 or 16 p. c. of the last year. The pecuniary value of the exparte decrees war Rs. 41,503/- against Rs, 30,112/- of the last year. Of the exparte decisions 302 were for the plaintiffs and 19 for the defendants against 445 for the plaintiffs and 14 for the defendants last year.

CONTESTED AND UNCONTESTED SUITS:-

The number of contested claims disposed of during the year was 885 of the value of Rs. 3,32,460/- The corresponding figures of the previous year was 976 of the value of Rs. 2,17,596/-. Of the decisions in the contested suits 674 were for the plaintiffs and 211 for the defendants against 770/- and 206 respectively last year.

AVERAGE VALUE AND DURATION:-

The number, average value and duration of contested and uncontested claims for 1942-43 and 1943 44 are compared below:-

Civil suits.	1942-43			1943-44		
	No.	Average value. Rs.	Average duration. Days.	No.	Average value. Rs	Average duration Days.
Contested.	976	223	123	885	443	154
Uncontested.	1872	142	49	1439	174	54

MISCELLANEOUS:-

920 miscellaneous cases were before courts for disposal against 901 of the last year. Of these 802 as compared with 725 in the preceding year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 118 cases against 176 of last year.

Civil Appellate Work.

APPEALS DISPOSED OF :-

568 civil appeals were filed during the year against 596 of the last year. Including the balance of the previous year the total number for disposal was 801 against 879 of the last year. Of these 516 were decided during the year against 643 in the previous year leaving a balance of 285 appeals pending against 236 in the previous year. 28 p. c. of cases under appeal were confirmed (App. XI).

VALUE OF APPEALS:-

The value of appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 1,82, 804/- against Rs. 1,36,443/- of the last year and the value of those disposed of was Rs. 90,756/- against Rs. 1,28,420/- of the last year.

AVERAGE DURATION:-

The following is the average duration of appeals before the courts including Mangrol for the last three years :-

Year	Months	Days
1941-42	9	1
1942-43	5	14
1943-44	7	14

Execution of Decrees.

The year opened with a balance of or 905 unexecuted decrees and 4001 new applications were received during the year. The total number of applications for disposal by the courts was therefore 4906 against 7736 of the previous year.

The following table will show how the applications were dealt with, as compared with the figures of the previous year:-

No. of Disposal	1942-43	1943-44
Applications in which satisfaction was obtained in full	1571	1292
Satisfaction obtained in part	2361	1503
Satisfaction was not obtained at all	2672	1522
Struck off the file......	227	106
	6831	4423
Pending at the close of the year...	905	483
	7736	4906

1 judgment-debtor was arrested and non wase actually into prison against 1 and 1 respectively in the previous year.

Extradition.

During the year under report the State made extradition demands of the offenders arrested in the Kathiawar Agency in 8 cases involving 15 persons against 10 cases involving 14 persons last year. All the demands were complied with. Out of 15 persons extradited 8 were convicted.

Under the existing arrangement extradition is regulated by the Indian Extradition Act, so far as the British Indian Authorities and Baroda State except Amreli and Okhamandal districts are cencerned; while the neighbouring States of Kathiawar, there is a reciprocal contract authorising extradition demands for all offences under the Penal Code.

PRISONS :-

Besides the Central Jail there are 11 sub-jails in different mahals of the State including one at Mangrol.

ADMISSIONS :-

The year opened with 215 convicts in Jails of the State and 424 incarcerated in the course of the year under report, making a total of 629 convicts against 705 of the last year; of these 447 were released leaving 192 convicts in cofinement at the close of the year (App. XII).

PROPORTION OF ADMISSION :-

The proportion of admission to the free population of the State was 1 to 1581 against 1 to 1463 last year.

NATIONALITY AND SEX OF THE CONVICTS :-

Out of the convicts admitted to the jails during the year under report there were :-

Sex	Hindus	Mahomedans	Total
Males	288	113	401
Females	11	12	23
	299	125	424

DAILY AVERAGE OF PRISONERS :-

Daily average number of prisoners in the jails during the year was 202 against 216 in the previous year and that of undertrial prisoners was 33 against 28 in the previous year.

The reason of increase in the number of undertrial prisoners is due to the fact that deserters were detained in the Central Jail till the demand was made of them by the Mititary Authorities.

RELEASES :-

Out of the releases during the year under report 401 were released on expiry of sentence after allowing remissions, 40 in appeals, 5 on mercy shown on special occasions, 1 transferred to a foreign State for trial, in all 447 were released.

The health of convicts was good during the year under report.

JAIL DISCIPLINE: –

The jail discipline was well maintained and the number of jail offences decreased.

CONVICT LABOUR:—

The convicts were employed in the Central Jail workshop and in the old Vadi under the Central Jail and the Central Jail farm outside the Majevdi gate, and vegitable for daily use of the prisoners were supplied during the whole of the year from these gardens. They were also employed in tailoring work i. e. to say for sewing the clothes of persons of the Railway Department, Motorkhana, Police, Boy-Scouts, Medical, Memandari and of all the offices of the State. In addition they were also employed in making carpentry-works i. e. making furniture etc.

CENTRAL JAIL WORKSHOP:—

The following figures will show the varities and value of the articles manufactured in the Central Jail workshop during the year under report:—

No.	Name of articles	Value of articles manufactured. Rs As. Ps.
1.	Tapes of different kinds	2130–13–5
2.	Towels of different kinds	718–10–0
3.	Different varieties of Chadars	2024– 6–6
4.	Pankora and Choliya	3712—5–0
5.	Savaliyas	153—0–0
6.	Saress	247—8–0
7.	With & coloured cotton ropes	1626–10–0
8.	Convict dresses	222—1–0
9.	Different kinds of carpets musallas	2288—4–3
10.	Galichas	832—6–0
11.	Coats and pants with colouring	2043– 5–0
12.	Nen cloth	3087—9–6
13,	Bordered chek	149—0-0
14.	Miscellaneous	600—0–0
	Total.	19808–15–7

PROCEEDS OF CONVICT LABOUR:—

Goods in balance at the close of the preceding year was valued at Rs. 10681–12–11 i. e. to say Rs. 5208–13–6 balance plus Rs. 5472–15–5 due to difference in rates owing to increase in prices thus totalling Rs. 10681–12–11. Goods manufactured during the year under report valuing at Rs. 19808–15–7 plus Rs. 10681–12–11 of the last year thus in all totalling at Rs. 30490–12–6 were in hand. Goods valued at Rs. 23665-0–6 were sold during the year under report leaving a stock valued at Rs. 10106–1–10 in hand at the close

of the year. The corresponding figures for the previous years were Rs. 40445, 35236 and 10681 respectively. The net profit on sale during the year under report amounts to Rs. 7316-1-0 against Rs. 11301-13-6 in the last year.

MISC. CONVICT LABOUR:—

During the year under report Rs. 61-5-3 are credited to Head 14/3 being the proceeds of convict labour against Rs. 459-14-2 last year.

GARDEN PROCEEDS:—

The income of garden attached to the Central Jail was Rs. 4533-4-1 against Rs. 3024-5-10 in the previous year.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Miscellaneous income during the year under report was Rs. 155-7-6 against Rs. 141-10-0 last year.

COST OF MAINTENANCE AND CONTROL:—

The cost of maintenance and control inclusive of paid wards and exclusive of the coast of police guards and medical treatment amounted to Rs. 40767-4-0 including Mangrol giving an average of Rs. 121-14-4 per prisoner against the average of Rs. 96-14-1. During the last year Rs. 35976-15-7 were spent towards the item maintenance and control, and during the year under report the expense is some what high owing to the increased rates in prices. The total sum spent for rations amounted to Rs. 17604-9-9 including the sum of Rs. 358-5-11 towards the maintenance charges of prisoners transferred to British Indian jails. The net expense for maintaining the daily average strength of 235 prisoners was Rs. 17246-3-10 giving an average of Rs. 78/- per annum or Rs. 6-8-0 per head per month.

Registration.

During the year under report the total number of Registry offices at work in the State including Mangrol was 12. There were 2196 registration cases during the year against 2288 in the last year including Mangrol (XIII).

The total declared value of the property affected by the documents registered amounted to Rs. 73,50,775 against Rs. 65,14,284 last year showing an increase of Rs. 8,36,491 App. (XIV).

The average registration fees were Rs. 51- against Rs. 46/- last year.

During the year under report receipts from several sources are shown below:-

Court fees and stamps...	... Rs.	15796—5—0
Registration...	... „	111417—3—0
Miscellaneous...	... „	19392—2—10
	„	146605-11-10

The total gross receipts amounted to Rs. 1,46,605-11-10 against Rs. 1,85,859-14-10 last year. The aggregate expenditure was Rs. 1,24,583-6-6 against 1,18,198-14-2 in the previous year. The aggregate receipts exceeded expenditure by Rs. 22,022-5-4 against 67,661-0-8 in the previous year.

Pleaders.

The number of practising pleaders within the State was 131 of whom 89 were first class pleaders, including 43 LL. Bs., 1 M. A. LL. B., and 6 Advocates. Besides these there were 42 second class pleaders.

The Rajprakarni Court.

At the commencement of the year under report there were 33 suits between mulgirasias and other alienees. 39 new suits were filed in the year against 26 in the previous year. Thus there were 72 suits for disposal before the court against 50 in the previous year. Out of these 13 were disposed of in the course of this year leaving a balance of 59 suits at the close of the year under report. The total value of suits during this year amounted to Rs. 4414-4-9 against Rs. 16,495/- of the previous year, and that of suits disposed of Rs. 1130/- against Rs. 7666-4-0 in the previous year. The year under report opened with a balance of 4 suits in which the State was defendant. To this 9 were added during this year making a total of 13 suits to be dealt with by this court against 4 and 7 respectively in the previous year. Out of these 5 suits were disposed against 7 in the previous year leaving a balance of 8 at the end of the year under report against 4 in the previous year.

There was no miscellaneous case at the beginning of the year under report. 1 new case was filed making a total of 1 to be dealt with by the court against 1 in the previous year. Out of this nil was disposed of leaving balance of 1 at the end of the year under report against nil in the previous year.

The balance of heirship cases at the end of the year was 4 and 15 were added during the year making a total of 19 cases. Out of these 7 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 12 cases at the end of the year.

EXECUTION OF DECREES :-

At the commencement of the year the total number of applications for execution of decrees was 88 and 56 new applications were received during the year making a total of 144. Out of these 83 were disposed of in the year leaving a balance of 61. The number of applications for execution of decrees disposed of in the previous year was 84 out of a total of 172.

POLITICAL AND GIRAS CASES :-

The only Political case still awaiting disposal in the Agency at the end of the year under report is the Manekwada Vas dispute.

GIRAS CASES :-

No Giras Appeal was filed in the Agency or in the Government of India during the year under report.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE :-

The only boundary dispute worthy of note awaiting disposal by the Political Agent, Western Kathiawar Agency is the dispute re: the boundary between Dewda under this State and Vansjalia under the Navanagar State.

GIRAS REGISTER :-

A general Mahalat Register of Bhayats and Girasias has been maintained in the office of Sarkari Vakil and kept upto date.

At the commencement of the year under report there were 194 Khatas in the aggregate of which 191 were completed in all particulars upto the end of the year under report against 190 in the previous year's report i. e. one new Khata was filled in during the course of the year.

GIRAS AND BARKHALI JAMIN VECHAN :-

No Giras land was purchased. Barkhali lands comprising Acres 12-3 Gunthas were purchased for Rs. 488-13-7 during the year under report.

The question of exchange of the lands of Mul Girasias adjugded to be under our jurisdiction but surrounded on all sides by the lands of old Waghania i. e. under the jurisdiction of the Barwala Taluka is being discussed with the Talukdar

of Barwala through the Agency as per suggestions contained in Political Agent. Sorath's Order of 11-8-1913 and in Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar's Order No. 5847 dated 22-10-1914 and awaits final disposal during the year under report.

JUNAGADH CITY MUNICIPALITY.

CONSTITUTION:—

During the year under report the Office of the Municioal President continued to be held by Dr. D. M. Vasavada and the work was carried on by the Chief Officer under the general control of the Municipal President and a Board of 14 members consisting of 6 elected members (3 from the Muslim and 3 from the Non-Muslim constituencies) 4 nominated members (2 Hindus and 2 Muslims) and 4 ex-officio members.

MUNICIPAL STAFF.

COST OF MAINTENANCE:—

The cost of maintenance of the Municipal Staff amouted to Rs. 18,835/- during the year under report as against Rs. 16,822/- in the previous year.

PUBLIC HEALTH & CONSERVACY:—

The conservancy branch of the Municipality maintained an establishment of 175 sweepers for cleaning roads etc., at a cost of Rs. 18,232.

Removal of refuse continues to be managed departmentally, the cost thereof amounting to Rs. 34,420/- for the year under report as against Rs. 29,987/- for the previous year.

STREET LIGHTING:—

The main roads in the city were lighted with electric lights numbering 510 in addition to 241 kerosene lamps provided in small streets. The total cost of street lighting including electric energy amounted to Rs. 25,983/-.

ROADS REPAIRS & ROADS WATERING:—

Repairs to and watering of the roads situated within municipal limits continued to be attended to by the Municipality.

INCOME & EXPENDITURE:—

The total income of the Municipality was Rs. 1,34,385/- from the following sources:-

(1)	State contribution received from... the Secretariat	Rs	70,000/-
(2)	Grant in-aid from the State...	,,	10,000/-
(3)	Cattle pound receipts...	,,	1,863/-
(4)	License fees from Markets...	,,	26,502/-
(5)	Do for the hotels etc.,...	,,	6,000/-
(6)	Fees & rents from the public... under the Act...	,,	5,703/-
(7)	Sale of manure...		4,625/-
(8)	Wheel Tax...	,,	1,602/-
(9)	Miscellaneous...	,,	8,090/-
		Rs.	1,34,385/-

The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,50,706/ which shows that the income fell short of the expenditure by Rs. 16,321/- which necessitated drawing upon the balance in hand. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 30,380/-.

ACCIDENTAL FIRES:—

There was no accidental fire of any magnitude during the year. Only some small fires occurred involving total loss of only Rs. 180/ .

BIRTHS & DEATHS:—

Total population of the Municipal area according to the census of 1941 was 58,111 and the number of houses

was 9352. This gives an average of six individuals per house. Since 1941 the population has increased and gone upto 66136 souls without corresponding increase in the number of houses.

Births registered during the year in Junagadh city numbered 1680 against 1572 during the previous year. The ratio per mille of population being 28.9 in the year. The number of deaths registered during the year was 2255 against 1898 during the previous year. The ratio being 37.7 against 32·6 in the previous year.

CONDITION OF TOWN:—

The condition of the town from the point of public health has been satisfactory. During the year there were 12 cases of small pox.

VERAVAL CITY MUNICIPALITY.

CONSTITUTION:-

The Municipal Board at present consists of 12 nominated members with a President and a Chief Officer. The post of the President during the year under report was held by Mr. M. A. G. Panchasi.

2. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE:-

The balance at the commencement of the year was Rs. 14530-10-1, as against Rs. 33235-7-6 in the previous year. The total income of the Veraval Municipality during the year under report was Rs. 60074/- as against Rs. 43829-0-6, in the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 57885/- as against Rs. 62533-13-8 in the previour year.

3. STREET-LIGHTING AND REPAIRS TO ROADS ETC:-

The main thoroughfare of the town were lighted with electric lamps. The average expenditure on street lighting amounted to Rs. 965/- per month. During the year under

report 20 new kerosene lit lights were installed in places where electricity is not available or extension is not possible owing to war condition.

The work of repairs to and watering of the roads was satisfactory.

The conservancy staff for road cleaning consisted of 96 sweepers in addition to one for mutton market and 3 for public latrines; 4 bullock carts and a night soil cart were also maintained for removal of refuse from the town. Dustbins have greatly facilitated the dumping of dry refuse from the public.

Road watering was kept up by means of bullock driven water tanks.

A storm water drain had been constructed to drain off the rain water from the town to the sea and thereby reducing the nuisance in the monsoon. Further, facilities are being given to the Municipal servants by constructing and providing new quarters at Municipal expense on rental basis.

4. Municipal Markets:-

The meat, vegetable and fish markets which have greatly improved the sanitation of the town were kept regularly clean and extensively used. In addition a grass market has also been provided to meet a longstanding demand of the public.

5. Births and deaths:-

1004 births and 624 deaths were registered during the year as against 835 births and 565 deaths in the previous year. The birth rate per mille of population was 33 as against 27.8. and the death rate was 20.75 as against 24.1 in the previous year.

6. Issue of Licenses:-

In all 131 licenses for hotels and confectionary shops were issued during the year as against 111 in the previous year.

MAHAL MUNICIPALITIES.

There are 18 Mahal Municipalities exclusive of Junagadh and Veraval Municipalities, which are all financed by the State. The income of the Municipalities amounted to Rs. 61,050/- as against Rs. 64,886/- in St. year 1999 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 63,744/- against Rs. 57,388/- in st. 1999. The balance of the Municipalities at the beginning of St. 2000 was 49,486 and the closing balance was Rs. 46,792/- at the end of St. 2000.

VILLAGE BOARDS.

There are five Local Boards working under the supervision of the Mahal Vahivatdars. The income of the village Boards amounted to Rs. 6,649/- against Rs. 3,887/- while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,627/- against Rs. 3,083/- in St. year 1999. The balance of the Village Boards at the close of the year under report was Rs. 15,699/-.

Chapter VI.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

THE MONSOON :-

The Rainfall started at Junagadh in June 1944 and the total rainfall in that month was 4″-4 Cents. The months of July and August had heavy rainfall totalling over 34 inches. The month of September was practically dry.

CONDITIONS OF CROPS :-

The Wheat Crop during the year under report sufferred badly in yield on account of the appearance of Rust in virulent form and loss in yield was estimated at 75%

The Khariff Crops were sown in June. The germination of all Khariff was satisfactory. Due to heavy and continuous rainfall in July and August the crops were showing signs of yellowing and badly reqiured sun-shine. The weeding and interculture was considerably hampered with the result that crops sufferred in growth.

In August there was a heavy gale with the result that cereal crops were badly lodged, but as there was no rainfall after this the crops become erect. The cultivators could not properly harvest the Groundnut crop on account of the soil which settled firmly due to continuous rainfall in July and August adding thereby in loss of yield as some groundnut pods remained in the soil in spite of all efforts by the cultivators.

All these factors contributed to reduce yields of all the khariff Crops in the State.

WORK :-

The working of the Agri. Branch is mainly divided as under:-

1. Agricultural Section.

2. Tractors Section.

3. Dynamites.

1. Agri. Section :- (a) Exerimental. (b) Demonstration & Propaganda. (c) Mycological work (d) Entomological work (e) Botanical work (f) Popularisation & Recommendation of implements. (g) Seed distribution (h) Manures (i) Cultivation method. (j) Manure pits. (k) Compost--making. (l) Ensilaging (m) Recommendation of multiple furnace.
2. Agriculural Leaflets.
3. Horticulture,

(a) Experimental

There was no Experimental Farm of this Department but the trials of cotton and wheat as stated in last report were satisfactory. So also Bajri strain No, 207 as compared with local Bajri and Juwar strains No. 43-7 and 35-1 were compared with local varieties and were satisfactory.

(b) Demonstration & Propaganda

For this purpose the State is divided into two divisions.
Division 1. Keshod, Malia, Talala, Una, Patan & Babriawad.
" 2. Junagadh, Vanthli, shil, Bhesan, Visavadar and Kutiyana.

and each is placed under the charge of an Inspector.

All methods of propaganda were explained to the cultivators regarding Mycological, Entomological and Botanical works, recommendations of implements, seed distribution, preservation of manure, cultivation methods, manure pits, and ensilage making etc,. by Agri. Inspectors while moving in the District. Vegetable seeds and chemicalmanures were supplied free of charge to the cultivators.

There was a big damage to wheat and groundnut crop by rats especially in Talala Mahal where the pest was fought by using capric arsinate and ordinary bread as a bait.

AGRICULTURAL LEAFLETS:—

To keep the cultivators conversent with various activities of Agriculture Vernacular leaflets are freely distributed.

HORTICULTURE:—

The advantages of fruit culture have been explained to the cultivators by the Agricultural Inspectors with the result that many inquiries regarding different fruit crops have been received.

IMPROVED CROPS:—

The extension of cultivation of sugar-cane varieties P. O. J. 2878 & Co. 419 were continued as the cultivators are realising their superiority on account of High cane as well as Gur yield. The cultivation of Pusa No. 4 wheat has been appreciated by the cultivators on account of the early maturity and rust resistance quality and is extending gradually in the State.

IMPROVED IMPLEMENTS:—

This branch maintains two Gandhi Allan Hoes and two plant pullers, for giving them on loan to cultivrtors. Their utility has been explained to the cultivators. Two sprayers and one dusting gun are also maintained for the same purpose. These implements have been found to be economical in use and are labour saving.

MANURES:—

The cultivators are realising the importance of artificial as well as cake manures and have taken up the use of Ammonia Sulphate, Necephos and Cake Manures, for many crops like sugar-canes, vegetables etc.

II. TRACTOR SECTION.

The Tractor has been out of order since May 1942 as no spare parts were available.

III. DYNAMITES SECTION.

The importance of blasting the wells by dynamites is completely realised by the cultivators and a large number of applications for blasting were received from them. This demand is on the increase. The farmers are charged the cost of detonators and gelatine dynamites only. The blaster had a busy season but due to good monsoon there was no scarcity of water and irrigation.

Area Cropped :-

The comparative statement mentioned below will give details of the area cropped during the year :-

Name of crop.	Area cropped in		Increase.	Decrease.
	1999. acres.	2000. acres.		
Cotton.	48,948	43,895		5053
Bajri	2,91,203	3,30,363	39,160	
Juwari.	89,133	1,06,749	17,616	
Oil-seeds.	1,19,693	1,40,299	20,606	
Paddy.	4,743	6,757	2,023	
Wheat.	7,668	13,615	5,947	
Sugar-cane.	2,487	6,115	3,628	
Gram.	330	1,023	693	
Udad.	2,900	3,495	595	
Mung.	952	743		209
Other crops.	7,893	7,527		366
Total.	5,75,941	6,60,581	90,268	5,628

LIVE STOCK:—

The table mentioned below will give details of Agricultural stock in the State with those of the previous year :-

Kind.	Number. 1999.	Number. 2000.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bullocks, cows and buffaloes.	2,29,681	2,29,421		260
Horses and ponies.	8,612	8,631	19	
Asses.	8,920	8,739		181
Sheep and goats.	1,38,220	1,30,728		7,492
Camels.	542	642	82	
Total ...	3,85,975	3,78,143	101	7,933
Ploughs.	37,235	37,177		58
Carts.	25,292	24,331		961

TAGAVI :-

Tagavi advances were made to the cultivators for the purpose of seeds, draught cattle, grass fodder: sinking wells and maintenance.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

There is one Co-Operative Store and four Agriculturists' Co-Operative Societies in the State. Of the four Societies those at Vadal, Vadhavi and Bamnasa are working. The one at Bhesan has ceased to function. The Co-Operative Store at Una is working. There are in all 225 members and the reserve fund is Rs. 1,685—9—11 against Rs. 1,691—9—11 in St. 1999.

THE STATE CATTLE FARM.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur takes keen personal interest in Cattle-breeding which is of the greatest importance in a predominantly agricultural country like India. Gir cattle are famous for their breed and the main aim of the farm is not only to maintain it, but to improve it.

There were in all 367 heads of cattle in the Farm during the year as under:—

Cows & their young-stock	238.
Bullocks	23.
Stud-bulls	22.
Buffaloes & their young-stock	78.
Buffalo-bulls	6.
	367.

In addition to this livestock 8 Premium Bulls are maintained in different Mahals for stud purposes according to the Livestock Improvement Scheme. One Premium-bull has been sanctioned for Malia Mahal during the year.

During the year a number of distinguished persons interested in cattle breeding from all parts of Kathiawar and outside visited the Farm.

A new pedigree of Gir herd called "Kala Bavla" introduced last year is progressing satisfactorily.

A large number of Gir cows and Buffalo cows of the Rayats were covered free of charge by Farm Improved bulls during the year.

The Livestock Improvement Scheme is working satitfactorily. Young calves are kept well nourished. A good number of them have been supplied to farmers for agricultural purposes. On the whole the condition of the Farm Cattle remained satisfactory with the exception of outbreak of foot and mouth disease (Epizootic Aptha). On the whole mortality among the Farm animals remained very low during the course of the year.

The Farm has 250 acres of pasture land and 105 acres of arable land. The latter was used in raising Juwari, Maize, Lucerne and Groundnut both fodder as well as food crops.

CANALS :-

There are 23 canals in the State of which 6 are Pacca and 17 Cacha. The area of land irrigated by canals was acres 2702-2 gunthas with an assesment of Rs. 11,815-14-0.

WELLS :-

The following table will show the number of wells, the area irrigated there from and the amount realized from it.

Year.	Number of wells.	Area Acres	irrigated Gs.	Assessment Rs.
St. 1999.	7,089 Pucca. 4,573 Kacha. 1,682 Orias.			
	13,344.	49,106		4,29,065.
St. 2000	7,215 Pucca. 4,726 Kacha. 1,682 Orias.			
	13,623.	49,106		4,29,665

INDUSTRIES :-

There are 32 Ginning factories and 5 Cotton Presses and 1 textile Mill in the State.

MISCELLANEOUS :-

The following are medium and small scale Industrial concerns :-

78 Flour Mills.
48 Oil Mills.
6 Expellers.
3 Match Factories.
22 Miscellaneous.

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STONE QUARRIES :-

There are stone quarries in some Mahals viz. Junagadh, Kutiyana, Una and Malia while loose stones are found in Shil, Junagadh, Patan and Keshod Mahals. Stone from these quarries is allowed to be taken at uniform rate of royalty.

PRICES AND WAGES:-

Prices of Cotton and staple food crops have been shown in the accompanying statement. Labour wages were abnormal owing to dearness of essential necessaries of life.

PLANTATION OF TREES:-

At the beginning of the year there were 3,76,251 trees out of which 25,853 perished and 1,28,822 new ones were planted leaving a balance of 4,79,220 at the end of the year showing an increase of 1,02,969 trees.

Fruit Trees:-

The following table will show the State and the Rayati Mango and Ganda Trees in the State:-

St. year.	State.		Raiyati.	
	Mango-trees.	Gunda-trees.	Mango-trees.	Gunda trees.
Number of trees at the end of St. 1999.	7,477	1,699	46,102	8,509
Newly planted.		227		
Perished.	174	16	4,183	1,208
Balance at the end of St. 2000	7,303	1,910	41,919	7,301

Grass Operation:-

Stack of grass at various sheds in the Mahals at the beginning of St. year 2000 was 44,29,060 lbs. to which were added the new stock of 24,94,225 lbs. making a total of 69,23,285 lbs. from which 32,24,871 lbs. was used during the year leaving a balance of 36,98,414 lbs.

General condition of the people:-

Owing to reasons previously explained the yield of crops did not come upto expectation, so that deficiancies had to be made up by imports from outside the State. Even so the prices of food grains were fixed at rates which compared more than favourably with the rest of Kathiawar. Owing to the high prices of Groundnuts of which there was an abundant crop, the growers made satisfactory profits. The rural indebtedness has therefore practically disappeared and the cultivators are mostly self reliant. On the other hand the purchasing power of non-agriculturists was increased by about 10 lacs of Rupees.

Labour class also did well during the year. They could command better wages commensurate with the increased expenditure which they had to incur for normal maintenance.

MOTOR SERVICES

For the convenience of passsengers travelling by road, motor-bus services were licensed to run on the following routes:-

1. Junagadh to Mendarda
2. Junagadh Town service
3. Junagadh to Dhoraji
4. Bhesan to Vadal
5. Lushala to Mendarda
6. Kutiyana to Saradiya
7. Junagadh to Keshod
8. Keshod to Mahiari
9. Kutiyana to Porbandar
10. Keshod to Madhavpur
11. Veraval to Prasali
12. Nageshri to Rajula
13. Una to Kundaliala
14. Una to Ghoghla
15. Veraval to Simar
16. Lakhapadar to Samadhiala
17. Tori to Samadhiala
18. Lunidhar to Vasavad
19. Kunkavav to Amreli
20. Mandawda to Amreli
21. Dhoraji to Jetpur
22. Veraval to Dhamlej
23. Bagasara to Vadia
24. Bhader to Bagasar

HORSE BREEDING AND STABLE DEPARTMENT

STALLIONS.

A Paddock is maintained in the Junagadh City for the preservation of the famous Kathi Breed of horses and also for supplying the requirements of the State, for conveyance etc,. At the end of the previous year there were 5 Stallions in all. During the current year 4 Stallions were added from the colts raising the strength to 9 Stallions, out of which 7 are pure kathi, 1 pure Waller and 1 Donkey.

The total number of mares covered by the Stallions in the Paddock in the District was 48, out of which 28, balonged to the State and the remaining 20, to private individuals.

BROOD MARES.

The number of brood mares in the Paddock at the close of the previous year was 30. This number rose to 35, during the year under report.

YOUNG STOCK.

The young stock at the commencement of the year under report numbered 53, to which were added 10, during the year under report, raising the strength to 63, out ot which 33, were transferred for various purposes and the number now left is 30, at the close of the year.

MULE BREEDING.

A Donkey-Stallion is maintained at the Paddock, and experiments are carried out with great success. As a result of these experiments there were 6 young (ones of) mules at the State Paddock during the year under report.

CEREMONIAL HORSES.

Eight 'Kotal Horses' for State Ceremonial occassions are maintained at the State Paddock. The public, are allowed their use at weddings and other similar occassions.

COST OF MAINTAINANCE.

The total cost of the upkeep of the Paddock including that of the staff amounted to Rs. 44,888/- as against Rs. 40,874/- during the previous year.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts from sales of miscellaneous articles etc., amouted to Rs. 3,283/- during the year under report as against Rs. 2,349/- in the previous year.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

The total number of horses maintained at the State Gadikhana was 105 as against 94 during the preceding year, total cost of the maintainance of the Gadikhana Establishment and the upkeep of the horses etc., amounted to Rs. 1,04,735/- against Rs. 90,435/- in the previous year.

RATHKHANA.

The number of animals and vehicles maintained by the State Rathkhana was 12 sigrams, 11 carts and 31 bullocks. The total cost of maintainance amounted to Rs. 17,531/- against Rs. 15,279/- during the previous year.

GADIKHANA WORKSHOP.

Expenditure of the Gadikhana Workshop for the year under report amounted to Rs. 29,022/- exclusive of the cost amounting to Rs. 1,282/- of work done for the private individuals and recovered from them.

VETERINARY.

There are four veterinary dispensaries in the State as under:—

(1) Under the State Stable Department at Junagadh.
(2) In the State Cattle Farm also at Junagadh.
(3) For the State Lancer's animals.
(4) At Jamwala in the Gir Forest area.

The Stable Veterinary dispensary is in the charge of a Veterinary Surgeon. Besides the horses in the Paddock, private animals belonging to the agriculturists and others are treated here free of charge. During the year under report 1224 animals belonging to the State and 1078 private animals belonging to the agriculturists and others were treated at this dispensary. The Veterinary Surgeon also performed 11 castration operations during the year.

The dispensary at the State Cattle Farm is also in the charge of a Veterinary Surgeon who treats animals in the State Cattle Farm and also the Farm bulls kept at the Mahals.

There is a separate Veterinary Surgeon for the Junagadh State Lancers. He treated 283, horses during the year.

The Jamwala dispensary is in the Charge of a trained Salutree and a dresser. It is mainly for the Gir Cattle.

The Veterinary Surgeon at the Paddock Veterinary dispensary is sent out to the moffusil for treatment of diseased animals when necessary.

STATE GARDENS.

The Charge of the Superintendent, State Gardens and the Zoo remained with Mr. A. S. K. Iyengar F. R. H. S. (London) from 1-11-43 to 15-11-43 when he had to go on leave due to ill health preparatory to retirement and Mr. K. S. Mankad, B. Ag. remained in temporary charge upto 2-4-44. Thereafter Mr. N. R. Masalawala who was formerly Superintendent of Parks and Gardens and Road side Trees of the Rangoon Municipal Corporation worked as Acting Garden Superintendent during the remaining period of the year. A seperate Department of Agriculture was created and the Garden and the Zoological Departments were placed under the Director of Agriculture.

STATE GARDENS AT JUNAGADH.

There are four Public Gardens in Junagadh City Viz:-

1.	Motibag and Extension.	130 Acres	24 Gunthas.
2.	Sakarbag.	56 ,,	14 ,,
3.	Lalbag including Nanamiyan Wadi and Madhali.	58 ,,	31 ,,
4.	Dudheshwar Fruit Plantation.	307 ,,	38 ,,

NURSERY AT LALBAG.

The Nursery was kept open to the Public and attracted many visitors from Kathiawar and other places. Fruit Plants worth Rs. 670/- and Flower Plants worth Rs. 981/- were sold to the public during the year under report.

FRUIT PLANTATION AT DUDHESHWAR.

The area under Dudheshwar Plantation comprises 307 Acres 38 Gunthas. This area contains 6500 Mango trees and 2000 other fruit trees. In addition four plots with about 1000 Mango and other Fruit trees are held by Public Khatedars and they are taking a very keen interest in the improvement of their holdings.

DISTRICT GARDENS.

There are State Gardens at the following important places:—

1.	Keshod	17 Acres.
2.	Chorwad	30 ,,
3.	Veraval	2 ,,
4.	Mangalpur	5 ,,
5.	Una Mahabatbag	35 ,,
6.	Delwada	12 ,,
7.	Vasoj Plantation.	200 ,,

FRUIT PLANTATION AT VASOJ.

Una Vasoj Plantation has made rapid progress. There are Cocoant, Guava, Mango, Custard-apple, Pomegranate and other Fruit Trees. The income realised from the Plantation including Mahabatbag and Delwada amounted to Rs. 25,890/- as against the expenditure of Rs. 4,280/-

Due to steady and copious rains during the year under report the trees which had suffered due to the scanty rainfall in previous years were able to regain their strength and the produce came to normal.

The other Gardens are being rapidly adapted to be run on model Commercial lines. These Gardens will also serve the subsidiary purpose of serving as models for the cultivators. As these Gardens are scattered widely throughout the State with its varying rainfall and soil conditions the cultivators of the Mahals in which these Gardens are situated will be greatly benefited as the same difficulties which are experienced by them at present will have to be overcome by the Garden Department.

STATE GARDENS.

The State Gardens fall into three sections as under:—

1. Agricultural & Horticultural
2. Ornamental
3. Economic, including Fruit Plantations

Section 1. The Mosambiques, Santras, Kagdi Limes, Pomegranates, Custard-apples and Cocoanut trees are thriving.

Section 2. The Ornamental Gardens are receiving much attention and those which have been laid down on old lines are being remodelled as required.

In this connection a Rose Nursury is under development from which all ornamental Gardens and the public will be supplied and experiments are being carried out in numerous directions to improve the quality and increase the varieties of flowers for these Gardens.

Section 3. New varieties of economical seeds have been introduced namely Mahogany, Grevillia Robusta, Bamboo etc., and are meeting with success.

INCOME & EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure on Gardens, during the year under report, amounted to Rs 87.341/- as against Rs. 1,11,265/- in the previous year. The total income the Gardens increased from Rs. 55,856/- to Rs. 67,616/- in the year under report.

ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

At Sakarbag a Zoo is maintained. The animals are well housed and carefully looked after. Many of the Lions which from the most important exhibits, especially those of the Gir Forest, have been bred and reared in captivity. The cost of maintaining the Zoo during the year amounted to Rs. 29,398 as against Rs. 17,922/- in the previous year.

FOREST

CHARGE:—

Mr. Faridkhokhar Shahbhai Khokhar continued to hold charge of the Chief Forest Officer's post.

The State Forests fall into two natural divisions vis., (1) Girnar near Junagadh City and (2) Gir in South-East of the State. The latter is again divided into 4 sub-divisions viz., (1) Sasan, (2) Jamwala (3) Jasadhar and (4) Visavadar and each sub-division is in charge of an assistant forest officer. The total area of Girnar forest is 70 sq. miles, while that of the

Gir forest is about 495 sq. miles. A part of the Bhavnath block in Girnar near Dudheshwar measuring about 308 acres is in charge of the Garden Department and is utilised for mango plantation. Similarly the sit of the Willingdon Dam and the adjoining ornamental garden in a portion of the Dolatpara block in the Girnar is excluded from the jurisdiction of the Forest Department and is under the control of the public works department.

DEMARCATION:—

The usual method of demarcation of the forest area within the State limits is by cairns. They are maintained in order by forest officials. The border of the forest adjoining those of other States are demarcated by pucca massonary pillars constructed by the Survey Department.

COMMUNICATIONS:—

Forest roads and cart tracks 292 miles in length were repaired during the year at a cost of Rs 5465/-. A new road of 3½ miles was constructed from Jamwala Ness to Dhamania and the Datar road repaired and widned.

FOREST PROTECTION: -

The Forest authorities dealth with 261 offences under the Forest Act as against 286 during the previous year.

Protetion from fires is done by fire tracing and from damage by Cattle by impounding them.

SILVICULTURE.

Silvicultnre is classified as under:—

(1) BY NATURAL PRODUCTION:—

Due to the insistence on getting the trees cut as low as possible the growth from coppice was good.

(2) BY ARTIFICIAL REGENERATION:—

In the coupes worked under clear cutting system the debris was burnt and the treated babul, soap-nut and sajad trees were dibbled. Also better varieties of kashid from Poona were dibbled in all the divisions.

FOREST NURSERIES.

There are two nurseries:—

(1) In the Dungar division near Jambudi, the species nurtured generally being mango, gunda and soap-nuts.

(2) In Sasan division, between the Sasan camp and railway line.

EXPLOITATION.

The present working plan divides the Gir forest in 32 blocks, each block consisting of 30 coupes. Six of these blocks Nos. 26 to 31 are undergoing a period of rest in which the northern slopes and rich undulating alluvial land is filling up very well by Dhavdo and Timbervo trees, while one viz., the Devalia block has been reserved as a sanctuary for lions. The Girnar forest is divided into seven blocks of 30 coupes each

The working plan requires one coupe from each of the remaining 25 blocks of Gir and seven blocks of Girnar forest to be exploited every year. The system followed in Girnar forest is clear cutting, while the one followed in certain blocks of the Gir forest is clear felling the rest having improvement felling as recommended by Mr. D. B. Sothers in 1939.

The income of the forest from various sources amounted to Rs. 4,62,605/- and expenditure to Rs. 1,18,267/- as comared with Rs. 2,68,826/- and Rs. 1,09,692/- respectively for the previous year. The increase in receipts was due to better prices realized from the auction of forest coupes.

CONCESSIONS.

The following concessions continue to be in force:—

Free grazing for a prescribed number of cattle of State cultivators residing (a) in the forest area

(b) on the borders of the forest;

(c) free grazing for all animals belonging to religious institutions situated within the forest limits;

(d) free supply of firewood and materials for huts and agricultural impliments required by cultivators and maldharis, residing in forest settlements.

11,378 heads of cattle in the Gir and 1,711 in the Girnar took advantage of the concession of free grazing during the year under report.

GENERAL.

In order to develope and exploit the vast potentialities of the State forests His Highness' Government have been able to secure the service of a fully qualified and experienced Officer of the Bengal Forest Service who has been appointed Chief Forest Officer after the close of the year under report.

PORTS & CUSTOMS.

PERSONNEL.

Mr. F. J. D'Eath continued to work both as Port Commissioner and Chief Customs Officer during the year under report, with Mr. M. A. G. Panchasi B. A. as Assistant Port Commissioner.

PORTS.

Besides the principal port of Veraval, the State has the following ports and roadsteads, along its 84 miles of sea coast.

PORTS.

1. Bherai
2. Chanchuda
3. Dharabandar or Vahibandar
4. Navabandar
5. Sutrapada
6. Veraval
7. Mangrol
8. Chorwad
9. Shil.

ROAD-STEADS.

10. Bela
11. Kaliadhro
12. Varahswarup
13. Rajpara
14. Simar
15. Hirakote or Kadwar
16. Dhamlej.

All these ports are foreign ports as a result of the Mt. Abu Conference held on the 27th June 1927 but, under an agreement concluded with the Government of India in September 1936, customs duties are levied on all imports and exports from and to foreign ports in accordance with the British Indian Customs Tariff.

Tariff.

Customs duties at British Indian Tariff rates with such modifications as are notified dy the Govt., of India are charged at State Ports, on foreign imports and exports. With a view to stop the considerable loss of trade and customs revenue caused by the entry of subsidised goods from competing centres into the State without payment of any duties except Octroi and to foster the legitimate trade of the ports and

the revenue of the State, protective duties are levied on goods entering the State by land and by sea. A special tariff committee was appointed in September 1939 to review tariff rates and as a result a new tariff schedule was promulgated.

Local duties levied by the State on goods imported and exported by sea from and to Indian ports were replaced by port charges in 1937.

To consolidate the law and regulate the procedure relating to the levy of customs duties and also for the administration of the Ports the following legislation was enacted and came into force in St. 1998.

1. The Junagadh State Tariff Act (No. 1 of St. 1998) Notification No. 1 dated 30th October 1941.
2. The Junagadh State Sea Customs Act (No. II of St. 1998) Notification No. 2 of 30th October 1941.
3. The Junagadh State Ports Act (No. XII of St. 1998) Notification No. 138 dated 4th Februaty 1942.

The above Acts were adapted from the corresponding Acts in force in British India.

INCOME.

The following table compares the Sea Customs and other revenues of the Veraval Port with those of the previous year.

Head of Income.	St 1999 (1-11-42 to 31-10-43) Rs.	St. 2000 (1-11-43 to 31-10-44) Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease, Rs,
Sea Customs Revenue duty. (i) at British Indian Tariff rates.	3,61,421	3,22,931	...	38,4,90
(ii) at State Protective rates	2,02,291	7,36,279	5,33988	...
	5,63,712	10,59,210	5,33,988	38,4,90
Port Revenues	2,01,271	2,60,349	56,078	...
Miscellaneous.	1916	30,409	28,493	...
Total...	7,69,899	13,49,968	618,559	38,490

The comparative earnings from sea Customs and other revenues at the minor ports of the State were as follows:-

Head of income.	St. 1999 (1-11-42 to 31-10-43). Rs.	St. 2000 (1-11-43 to 31-10-44). Rs.	Increase. Rs	Decrease. Rs.
Sea Customs Revenue, Duty (i) at British Indian Tariff rates.	10,184	15,780	5,596	....
(ii) at State Protective rates.	450	449	...	1
	10,634	16,229	5,596	1
Port Revenues.	25,322	28,336	3,014	...
Miscellaneous.	1	2	1	...
Total...	35,957	44,567	8,611	1

The total income from Sea Customs revenue at the ports of this State at British Indian Tariff rates was Rs. 3,38,711/- and at the State Protective rates Rs. 7,36,728/- total Rs. 10,75,439. The Port income amounted to Rs. 3,19,096. The total income from Sea Customs and Ports amounted to Rs. 13,94,535/- in St. 2000 against Rs. 8,05,856/- in St. 1999 or a net increase of Rs. 5,88,679. This increase in revenue over that of the previous year in due to the imposition of new duties and the enhancement of some of the existing ones on exports in pursuance of the anti-inflationary policy adopted by the State to assist Government in their efforts to

check inflation throughout India. The State has however, not derived any particular benefit from the conditions arising out of the war. In the normal year St. 1995 (1938/39) the total revenue under this head was Rs. 28,64,515/- and the present income still represents a loss of nearly Rs. 15 lacs a year to the State. This illustrates a direction in which the State has suffered material loss due to War exigencies and their adverse effect on the trade of the State. With the exception of kerosene and petrol ex-bond from other ports and small imports of dates from the Persian Gulf, there are practically no foriegn imports now. The position regarding foriegn export trade is no better. The Import and Export Trade Control regulations applied at the State ports, in conformity with the policy adopted by the Government of India, have served the essential purposes of War but have at the same time affected the normal returns of the State Ports. In view of the fact that Veraval port has superior facilities for handing traffic than at other ports in Kathiawar, we had good reasons to expect that some of the essential War traffic would be handled through Veraval. Unfortunately these expectations were not fulfilled on account of circumstances beyond the State's control.

TRADE FIGURES :-

Weight of imports at Veraval Port during the year under report was 15,03,848 Bengal maunds valued at Rs. 1,38,07,875 as against 15,95,938 Bengal maunds valued at Rs. 1,26,98,700 in the previous year. This shows a slight decrease in tonnage with an increase in value because of inflation in prices. Weight of export was 20,91,538 Bengal maunds valued at Rs. 1,91,41,036/- as against 14,46,492 Bengal maunds valued at Rs. 1,18,58,854/- in the previous year. Both the value and tonnage show considerable increase which is mainly due to the divesion of traffic from rail to sea routes.

Navabandar and other Minor Ports show an increase both in tonnage as well as in value as will be seen from the following figures.

year.	Imports. Weight B. Mds.	Value Rs.	Exports Weight. B. Mds.	Value Rs.
St. 1999	81392	4,70,443	1,52,857	6,11,935.
St. 2000	88950	5,74,665	1,61,493	13,71,506.

TRADE WITH DIFFERENT PORTS:—

The following table shows the percentage of trade of Veraval Port with different groups of ports, over the last 7 years:-

	St. 1996.	1997.	1998.	1999.	2000.
Kathiawar ports.	2.93	3.50	5.59	2.69	3.97
British Indian Ports	66.97	72.19	84.10	86.68	90.87
Ports Beyond India.	30.10	24.31	10.31	10.63	5.18

The percentage of trade distribution shows a further decline for ports beyond India to the advantage of British Indian Ports.

Trade with ports beyond India in 1938/39 i. e. St. 1995 was 46·17% of the total. There has thus been a perceptible decline in this direction over the last 5 years of War.

THROUGH-BOOKING.

Goods were through-booked via Veraval Port from Bombay to stations on the Kathiawar Railways and vice versa during the fair season only under an agreement with the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and the Railway Administration. Special facilities are given for conveyance of such goods in incidentental charges, as compared with the charges on locally imported goods. Similar arrangements have been made for traffic from and to Karachi and with stations

on the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway via Marmugao. This service is temporarily suspended due to War conditions. In view of the facility such service affords to the public, the Railway Administration and the Veraval Country Craft Association jointly organised a like service by country craft. This new service commenced operating in October 1943 and during the year under report proved a satisfactory substitute for the suspended steamer service. It promises to continue its service as well as can be expected of it in these abnormal times.

CHIEF COMMODITIES:-

The principle articles of import are coconuts, cottonseeds, dates, grain and pulses, kerosene and petrol, piecegoods, rice, spices and timber while those of exports are boatknees, castorseeds, chillies, cotton, ghee, grain and pulses, groundnutoil, groundnut seeds, groundnut oilcake, onions and plantains.

SHORE FACILITIES:-

There are 18 masonry ramps for loading and discharging cargo into and from country craft or lighters in the main port and, with the development of the Khadi scheme, eleven additional ramps are now available solely for handling dangerous and bulky goods. Ten of the former have railway sidings running alongside for the direct handling of goods by crane from lighters to wagons and vice versa.

STEAMERS AND VESSELS:-

2224 country craft of total net registered tonnage of 1,07,995 and 1,996 fishing boats called at Veraval Port during the year under report. 819 vessels of net registered tonnage of 19,908,42 called at the Minor Ports, during the same year. The cessation of steamer services at Veraval Port has been mentioned in a preceding paragraph and it is hoped that it may be possible to revive the traffic during the next year.

COUNTRY CRAFT:-

Vessels owned and registered at State Ports at the close of the year totalled 277 of a nett tonnage of 16,203 against 242 vessels in the preceding year.

Ship-building is an old established industry at Veraval and the development of the Khadi Scheme has provided a thriving boat-building yard besides affording secure shelter throughout the year against sudden storms and a convenient lie-by for the monsoon season.

GODOWNS:—

Besides 3 godowns in the Dock Estate for the use of the Railway, there are 51 State godowns for warehousing foreign goods or storage of local goods of which 26 have railway sidings. These include a special block of eight kerosene and petrol godowns away from the rest at a segregated spot on the Patan Road. Two Oil Companies have Kerosene and petrol godowns of their own outside the town and these together with 12 privately owned godowns in the reclamaoion area, are also served by railway sidings. Four large open sheds have been provided, two in the Sakanja and two in the main port for storage of perishable cargo in transit.

LAND CUSTOMS.

The Land Customs revenue in St. 2000 (1-11-43 to 31-10-44) amounted to Rs. 22,03,283 as compared with Rs. 13,09,227 in St. 1999. This shows an increase of Rs. 8,94,056 in the year under report which is due to (a) continued improvement of the reorganisation of Land Customs introduced since 1941 under the Land Customs Act (b) imports of Indian Sugar by land owing to the cessation of foreign imports by sea, and (c) the newly imposed export duties on agricultural and other produce of the State as an anti-inflationery measure.

In order to induce import of certain commodities difficult to obtain either by rail or sea, the policy of discriminate reduction in land duties was continued for the benefit of the consuming public, inspite of its adverse effect on the State's revenues. The loss was however, partially reimbursed by better realisations from export duty of Rs. 13,26,461 against Rs. 4,39,100 in the previous year.

This was achieved by strict vigilance against smuggling by the " Nakabandhi " system introduced under the Land Customs Act which came into force in 1941 which resulted not only in an appreciable increase in revenue but also in the removal of irksome barriers on the movement of trade within the State territory.

VERAVAL DOCK ESTATE.

Veraval is the principal port of the State. In recent years great improvements have been made in the facilities provided. The area allotted for the Port purposes is known as Veraval Dock Estate, and the arrangements comprise, on the sea side, a breakwater extending to 1560 ft. into the sea, and in its shelter a system of masonry quays with 32 berths for country craft, some with 13 feet and the remainder with 7 feet minimum depth of water at low tide. There is a sheltered anchorge for country craft dredged to a mininum of 13 feet of water over about 15 acres, and an entrance for giving access to country craft at all stages of tide has been cut through the rocky foreshore, to the sheltered Khadi or backwater to the east of the main port, wəre such craft can lie during the monsoon, or for repairs. This area is also used as a boat-building yard where about 25 country crafts were constructed during the year. There is a small graving dock for repairs to the floating plant of the port.

A number of the quays are served by railway sidings and all are provided with cranes, of which there are eight in use, the largest capable of lifting 20 tons direct from a lighter. All the slopes have been provided with water pipe connections for supplying fresh water to country craft etc.

On the landward side, a sea wall built to the west of the breakwater, has enabled some $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres of foreshore to be reclaimed behind it. The reclaimed area lying between the town proper and the port has been laid out with roads, and provides ample space for stacking goods and for buildildings and bodowns. The customs area of the port has been enclosed with a boundary wall with gate enclosure and godowns and transit sheds have been provided within and without the wall for storing verious classes of goods. A complete system for electric lighting for the area has been installed. A terminal railway goods yard owned by the Port and operated by the Junagadh State Railway, is situated in Dock Estate limits.

SIR MAHABATKHANJI COMMERCIAL BUILDING.

To provide facilities to the commercial community of the town, a three storied building with residental and office accommodation, with shops and godowns on ground floor, with a flush system, water supply and electricity has been costructed close to the bunder.

LIGHTHOUSE.

The Veraval Lighthouse with has a focal plane 56 feet above sea level with light visible for 13 miles, has been converted,on the advice of the Chief Engineer of the Lighthouse Department of the Government of India into an electrical flash light. A beacon showing red light at night is provided on the shore towards Prabhas Patan, to give a cross bearing to assist steamers in finding the anchorage at night. The lighthous is not used owing to war conditions.

PORT CRAFT:—

The port owns two oil engined tugs 250 B. H. P. Lady Codell" and "Dilawar" one steam launch "Abbasia" (which has been lent on hire to the Government of India, Naval Department) with six modern high capacity lighters and 9 country craft for lightering goods.

The Port also owns a Lobnitz rock-breabing dredger and two hopper Barges.

WORKS IN HAND & EXPENDITURE:—

During the year under report, the work of raising the port boundary wall was taken in hand and completed at a cost of Rs. 4,978/- whilst Rs. 454/- were spent on tools and plant. A credit of Rs. 3,566/- was received against the old capital works and the total expenditure under this head thus works out to Rs. 60,63,484.

Rs. 63,137/- were expended on the maintenance of buildings and structures, on lighting and on working and maintenance of dredger, cranes, launches, lighters, watersupply etc.

During the year under report, Mr Mahomed Moosa B. E. (Civil) S. S. E. (Class I) was in charge of Harbour Works

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

PERSONAL.

Mr. Muhammed Moosa Sabpio B. E. (Civil) S. S. E. (Class I), whose services have been secured from Sind Government, on deputation as State Engineer, was in charge of the P. W. D. during the year under report.

The total expenditure for the year, works out to Rs. 9,60,006 against Rs. 7,24,786 for the previaus year as under:-

Name of Head.	For the Year ending 31-10-44 Rs.	For the Year ending 31-10-43. Rs.
1. Original Works. .	2,01,440	1,00,169
2. Repairs and Maintenance	6,83,127	5,67,494
3. Establishment & Contingencies.	75,439	57,123
Total.	9,60,006	7,24 786

Additional works for expansion of irrigation were carred out during the year, costing over a lakh of rupees.

The following Major works were executed under Head Original Works-Buildings;

1. Construction of New Gadikhana eompleted this year at a total cost of Rs. 63,224/-.

2. Construction of an Inspection House with subsidiary building at Keshod Rs. 14,990/-.

3. The work of Kutiyana Water Supply scheme improved and a branch pipe line brought from Kana Kuva to the town; a service tank constructed near the well, also two large hydrants in the city.

A pucca pipe line from Bhadar river to the city was also constructed.

ROADS.

The work of Una-Bherai road is steel in progress and is expected to be completed by next year.

Almost all roads were maintained in good order, and special repairs to several roads and buildings were carried out in addition.

No share funds from petrol tax was received from the Government of India during the year under report.

WATER WORKS.

The existing arrangements of water supply at Junagadh and Veraval continued to give their usual service with suitable improvements in working. Proposals are being examined for augmenting the supplies and improving the method of distri. bution. Project for a dam in Khodiar Valley for augmenting the supply of water to the Willingdon Dam has been prepared during the year.

There were 3,998 pipe connections at Junagadh for private houses etc. at the end of the year as against 3,891, in the previous year. The annual income from these connections is about Rs. 50,000/- for Junagadh City while the expenditure on Water works approximates Rs. 80,000/-.

IRRIGATION.

The importance of this potential branch of service calls for greater attention than in the past and has already been taken in the hand. Some minor works were constructed to improve to existing canals of the State and endeavours are being made to improve all remaining canals and to construct new canals wherever necessary. These works are in progress. Masonry weirs were constructed at the following places at the cost shown against them for the benefit of the rural areas, whilst projects for canals from these weirs are being prepared for purposes of Irrigation:-

1.	Malzinzwa weir and staff quarters	Rs.	25,535/-
2.	Sasan weir	,,	34,346/-
3.	Sangodra weir and staff quarters	,,	26,657/-
4.	Matarvania weir etc.	,,	4,205/-
5.	Masonry weir on Dharagadh site	,,	9,762/-

The Malzinzwa and Sangodra weirs and canals will, on completion, command a modest area of about 1600 acres of soil for growing more food crops and of better variety to the extent of about 25000 maunds.

TELEPHONE.

The existing telephone system continued to work satisfactorily. The total expenditure incurred on this service of State utility amounted to Rs. 10,816/- against Rs. 8,580/- during the previous year.

PARA MUNICIPALITY.

The conservancy of the Junagadh Para limits outside the City walls is looked after by the P. W. D. of the State which controls the general working of the Para Municipality also. The cleaning of roads, watering and lighting of streets were carried out satisfactorily at a cost of Rs. 30,839/- as against Rs. 32,518/- spent in the preceding year.

In order to secure working of the Public Works Department more efficiently and on systematic lines, it was decided to reorganise the divisional charges. A new division called the Keshod Division was opened. Owing to expansion of water works at Junagadh, Veraval and Kutiyana, a separate divisional charge for water works was also created. For proper supervision and better control of works additional appointments of temporary Overseers were created for each

division. Road maistries were also appointed for better execution of works on roads. A separate Project Division was created with a number of surveyors to carry out surveys and prepare projects. In short, there has been considerable improvement in the Department during the year.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY WORKS.

General Progress:—

Mr. E. Amstein continued as Head of the Electric Department. There are two Power Houses in the State under departmental management, one at Junagadh and other at Veraval.

Energy was supplied to the public and to the State for lighting, fans and other domestic purposes, for motor pumps, gardens and farms as also for industrial purposes.

The Electric Department worked well and efficiently during the year under report. All electric installations are properly looked after and the Department was able to carry out new works. It also looked after the camps at Sasan, Veraval, and Ahemadpur Mandvi. The installations in State Buildings etc. are in good condition inspite of the fact that they were laid long ago.

Chapter VII.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Finance.

PERSONNEL.

Mr. A. K. Y. Abrahani continued to be the Chief Accounts Officer during the year under report.

Section I.

FINANCIAL RESULT OF THE YEAR.

The particulars of receipts and expenditure under the various heads during the year under report are given respectively in Appendices XXIA and XXIB. Appendix XXIC shows the assets and liabilites of the State at the commencement as also at the end of the year, and the effect thereof on the cash balance of the State during the year under report. Taking all the three Appendices XXIA, B & C together the exact position of the accounts of the State during the year under report is briefly summarised below:—

The opening cash balance in State Treasuries on 1-11-43	5,78,494-0-0
Revenue Receipts for the year as per appendix XXIA exclusive of Rs. 3,09,497 on a/c of cash recoveries against Head No. 31 "Tehsil outstanding	1,38,50311-0-0
	Rs. 1,44,28,805-0-0
Net decrease in State treasuries by transactions under heads Nos. 29 to 36 as per App. XXIC	Rs. 3454017-0-0
Net total	Rs. 109,74,788-0-0

Expenditure of the year as per App. XXIB.	Rs. 103,63,352-0-0
Closing Cash balance in State Treasuries on 21-10-44.	Rs. 6,11,436-0-0

As the figures mentioned in Appendix XXIA and XXIB are for the amounts of the actual receipts and expenditure respectively, they do not give a clear idea of earnings and outlay of the particular year, the arrears of receipts and expenditures of Railway Capital Works, being shown separately in Appendix XXIC. The correct state of Finances of the year under report can be briefly mentioned as under according to the above-mentioned appendices :-

Actual receipts under heads No. 1 to 28 as per appendix XX1A.	Rs. 1,41,5980c.
Tehshil outstandings of the year to be recovered in future as per app. XXIC	,, 1,58,800-0-0
Amount received in State Treasury against Tehshil outstanding	,, 1,42,033-0-0
Advance	,, 27,49,690-0-0
Local fund.	,, 6,857-0-0
Total	Rs. 1,72,17,188-0-0

(1)	Expenditure of the State for the year under Heads No. 1 to 28 as per app. XXIB Amount paid from State treasuries for	Rs. 1,03,63,352
(2)	Deposit including cash orders.	Rs. 5,91,832
(3)	Railway Capital	, 72,241
(4)	Loans & Investments	,, 58,02636
(5)	Junagadh Power House Capital	,, 17,229
(6)	Vereval -do-	,, 7,486
(7)	Veraval Dock Estate	,, 19,972

Expenditure of the State for the year Rs. 1,68,74,748

The net result of the finances of the year under report was thus an increase of Rs. 3,42,440-0-0 in the income of the State over its expenditure.

ASSETS & LIABILITIES.

The aggregate assets with the State at the end of the year under report i. e. on 31-10-44 stood as under:—

(1)	Advance recoverable	Rs. 20,14,623
(2)	Tehsil outstanding	„ 9,14,469
(3)	Loans to land holders and investment in Bank Govt., securities, shares etc., as also in electric power houses JND & VRL & VRL Harbour Works.	„ 2,15,86,598
(4)	Capital invested in Railways.	„ 1,75,74,667
	Total	Rs. 4,20,90,362

The liabilities of the State on 31-10-44 are as below:—

(1)	Deposit-Revenue Courts & Personal etc.	Rs. 4876366
(2)	Local funds	„ 82,032
	Total	Rs. 49,58398

The amount of the liabilities of Rs. 49,58,398 when deducted from the total assets of Rs 4,20,90,362 leaves the nets assets belonging to the State proper at Rs. 3,71,31,964 w en the closing cash balance of Rs. 6,11,436 is added to the amount of assets of the State proper, it comes to Rs. 3,77,43,400 at the end of the report year out of which a sum of Rs. 2,00,91245 was invested in Railway Capital Works and Electric Power Houses Junagadh and Veraval and Veraval Harbour Works. Thus the other net assets in cash investments advances and Revenue outstandings etc., amounted to Rs. 1,76,52155.

SECTION II.

GIRAS & BARKHALI ACCOUNTS.

The following table shows the state of Giras and Barkhali accounts of the year ending 31-10-44.

	From Bhayats & Mulgirasias	From Alienees
Outstanding at the end of St. 1999.	94,927	1,15,833
Recovery of arrears of St. 2000	3,378	8,101
	91,549	1,07,732
Demand for St. 2000	66,109	81,000
	1,57,658	1,88,732
Recovery of amount due in St. 2000	62,691	76,593
Arrears at the end of St. 2000.	94,967	1,12,139

STAMPS:—

The balance of stamps on 31-10-43 was worth Rs. 926292-10-0. The value of stamps sheets and labels printed during the year under report ending 31-10-44 was Rs. 1,71,037,-4-6. Stamps of the value of Rs. 2,28,144-12-6 were sold. The balance therefore on 31—10-44 was Rs. 869185—2—0 as under:—

Junagadh Depot.		Rs. 809338-3-0
Mahals	„	„ 59846-15-0
	Total	Rs. 869185-2-0

The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 10072-10-9 as against Rs. 8581-0-3 in the previous year and included commission paid to Stamp Vendors amounting to Rs. 6027-15-9 against Rs. 5109-2-3 in the previous year.

PENSION & PARWASHI HOLDERS.

During the year under report the names of 49 Pensioners were struck off the list owing to death and 53 old servants retired on pension. There were in all 686 pensioners at the end of St. 2000 on the Pension Register and the total yearly amount paid to them came to Rs. 1,62,734-6-0. Out of these 686 Pensioners, 92 were Military pensioners and the amount paid to them was Rs. 11,353-2-0 and the remaining 594 were Civil Pensioners who were paid Rs. 1,51,381-4-0.

PARWASHIDARS.

By H. H. the Nawab Saheb's generosity grants of compassionate allowances were made to distressed widows of State servants on grounds not merely of length but also the quality of service and needs of the family. Parwashi was also given to many persons in indigent circumstauces even though they were not connected with any state servant. The number of persons drawing such parwashi in St. 2000 was 1142 and the yearly amount paid to them was Rs. 68697-6-0. Rs. 68700 in round figures.

STATE PROVIDENT FUND.

This Fund was instituted for the benefit of the superior State employees from 1st November 1938. There were 214 Members on 1-11-43. Fresh applications were received from 31 employees during the year under report for memberships and the accounts of 2 members were closed owing to their quitting the State service. The number of subscriber was thus 243 at the close of the year.

The opening balance at the close of the last year was Rs. 51251-11-10. Subscriptions aggregating Rs. 17623-8-0 were received during the year under report and a sum of Rs. 2038-6-10 was credited as interest thereon. The withdrawals amounted to Rs. 3238-3-0 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 67675-7-8 on 31-10-44. Insterest at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ on accumulation in this fund amounted to Rs. 2038-6-10.

Two subscribers desired to forgo interest on the amount of subscriptions paid by them.

THE JUNAGADH STATE BANK.

The Junagadh State Bank was opened at Veraval in the financial year 1933-34 with a capital of Rs. five lakhs provided by the State. The Bank with a branch at Junagadh (opened later in 1935), conducted general banking business on the same lines as Banks in British India.

During the year under review, the Bank recorded a considerable turnover. Deposits (including current, savings and fixed-term) reached the figure of Rs. 2,06,83,657 as against Rs. 1,47,17,560 for the previous year, whilst the balance sheet registered a total deposit of all descriptions at Rs 2,15,06,850 against the corresponding entry of Rs 1,53,25,753 for the last year.

Though the Bank maintained its well-earned propularity and progress, it had for sometime been feeling the handicap of facilities for exchange bussiness outside the State. This feeling was seen reflected among commercial interests whose business in trade and industry had grown considerably during the year of war. Government realised that the existing State

concern had outlived its initial utility and, at the request of the trading community for replacing it by Bank of established reput having exchange connections, decided to transfer the State concern to the Bank of India Ltd, Bombay who are running the branches at Junagadh and Veraval with effect from 1st November 1944.

CENTRAL RECORD

The Central Record Office is under the direct control of the Secretariat. The old records of the several Departments of the State are kept in the Central Record Office and are located in five different buildings in Junagadh City.

Total expenditure during the year was Rs. 11,343 7-11 against Rs. 11,548-15-4 in the preceding year.

ZORTALBI

The Junagadh State receives tribute called "ZORTALBI" from no fewer than 134 States & Talukas. The balance due at the end of St. 1999 was Rs. 15,687-13-9. Adding to this Rs. 91,284-0-0 on account of the demand for St. 2000, the total to be recovered came to Rs. 1,06,971-13-9. Out of this Rs. 87,130-13-6 were recovered during the year (including Rs. 6079-11-4 recovered towards arrears). The balance remaining to be recovered at the end of the year was Rs. 19841-0-3

On the occasion of the Attachment of smaller Units in Kathiawar to this State, H. H the Nawab Saheb Bahadur ordered as an act of good-will to waive his right to recover the tribute payable by the attached Talukas.

SECTION III.

SALT:—

The Salt pans of the State have been leased out to the Junagadh Salt and Allied Chemical Works for a pariod of 30

years. Manufacture and export of salt were managed by the lessees for the pans of Bherai, Kadiali and Ningala, while the distribution was managed departmentally throughout the State.

PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE:—

Sea water is collected in pits from where it is passed into small beds or pans where salt is formed by evaporation In some coastal villagss of the Babriawad, Una, Patan and Kutiyana Mahals salt is formed nautrally while at others, except Kutiyana, it is produced by means of pans.

During the year under report 2,46,761 deshih maunds of salt were produced as against 2,70,195 mds. in the provious year, out of which 61,006 mds. were sold to the lessees and 1,85,320 mds. to the subjects of the State as against 1,78,764 in the provious year. 15,818 mds of salt were sold to merchants of other States in Kathiawar through lessees as against 82,005 mds., sold during last year. In all 2,01,130 mds., of salt were sold to the subjects of the State and to merchants of other States in Kathiawar as against 2,60,769 maunds sold in the previous year. The average annual consumption per head worked out to 11·05 lbs. as against 10·66 in the last year.

The sale price of salt within the State was 0-6-0 per maund which is very low. The people are thereby able to use it freely for cattle food, Its use as manure is not much except for fruit trees like cocoanuts, mangoes etc,.

The total receipts of the salt Department amounted to Rs. 1,06,965-13-8 as against Rs. 93,549 in the previous year, while the expenditure came to Rs. 78,345 aa against Rs. 71,220 leaving a net profit of Rs. 28,621 compared to Rs. 22,329 in the preceding year.

ABKARI.

TOBACCO, SNUFF, ETC.

The system of issuing licences far the sale of bidis, cigarettes etc, operates throughout the State. In towns and villages with a population of 1250 and above, licences were issued on fixed fees while in smaller villages they were sold by auction. Licences for the sale of tobacco, snuff, bhang and ganja are given out by auction. The total number of licences issued during the year under report was as under: -

A. Towns and Villages having a population of 1250 and above.
   (a) For sale of bidis, cigars and cigarettes......512
   (b) For sale of tobacco and Snuff... ...104
   (c) For sale of Bhang and ganja... ...72

B. Villages with population of less than 1250 for A as above 748.

The revenue derived under this head was Rs. 1,35,206 against Rs. 1,14,842 in the previous year.

LIQUORS.

Licences for the sale of liquors in the State (except Junagadh Town with a radius of ten miles) has been given for a period of 5 years from 1-11-1941 to 31-10-1946 for Rs. 38,500 per annum, while a similar licence for Junagadh Town with the above radius has been given for the same period for Rs. 16,625 per annum.

OPIUM.

Opium was imported and sold through commissioned licencees during the year under report.

The total receipts from the sale of opium amounted to Rs. 35,154 as against Rs. 34, 336 in the previous year.

GRASSWADA

The balance of grass at the beginning of the year was 78,730 Lbs. The quantity of grass received during the year was 64,19,825 Lbs. making a total of 64,98,555 Lbs., out of which 45,20,040 Lbs. inclusive of deficit of 80,830 Lbs were supplied to State Departments and sold to the public, leaving a balance of 19,78,515 Lbs. at the end of the year under report.

SAGDI VIDI.

At the beginning of the year under report the balance of grass was 2,29,075 Lbs. the quantity received during the year was 25,43,175 Lbs. making a total of 27,72,250 Lbs. of which 26,87,415 Lbs. were supplied to several State Departments and sold to the public leaving a balance of 84,835 Lbs., of grass at the end of the year under report.

MEMANDARI DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. Z. Abbasi took charge of the Department and of the Tambukhana with effect from 11th June 1944, relieving the acting Officer Mr. C. Kadir Baig transferred to the Junagadh State Railway.

The total expenditure of the Department for the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,24,732 against Rs. 1,12,552 for the preceding year, whilst that of the Tambukhana amounted to Rs. 6,351 against Rs. 9,476 for the last year.

Chapter VIII.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

I Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS:-

The toal number of births registered in the whole State was 23,010, as against 22,259 in the preceding year showing an increase of 751. The rate per mille of population works out to 34'4 as against 33'19 in the preceding year (vide appendix XXIII)

DEATHS: —

The total number of deaths was 19,041 as against 15,437 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 3604. The death rate per mille of population was 28'38 as against 23.01 in the preceding year.

The small increases in births and deaths were evidently due to increase in population caused by the influx of war refugees.

MEDICAL RELIEF

MEDICAL STAFF: —

Captain P. T. Majmudar I, M. S. (Retd.) M. B. Ch. B. (Edin) continued to be in charge of the State Medical Department as Chief Medical Officer, while the Rasulkh[illegible] Hospital in Junagadh town, with its out-door disp[illegible] Police-Headquarters dispensary and the Mah[illegible] sary, remained in charge of Dr. C. [illegible] (Bom.) F. R. C. S. (Edin) as Pr[illegible] respective medical staff b[illegible]

Chief Medical Officer.	Principal Medical Officer
8 Lady Doctors	5 Assistant Surgeons (Graduates)
4 Assistant Surgeons (Graduates)	1 with British qualifications
21 Sub-Assistant Surgeons (Qualified)	1 with British Diplomas in Public Helth and Tropical Medicine
6 Vaidyas	8 Sub-Assistant Surgeons
8 Hakims	1 Hakim
	4 B. P. N. A. trained Nurses
	8 Untrained Nurses
	1 Assistant for clinical Laboratory
	15 Compounders.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS:—

The medical institutions in charge of the Chief Medical Officer are 41 in number, of which 36 are dispensaries allopathic, unani & ayurvedic including the Gir travelling dispensary spread over the State in different mahals, while the following five institutions are situated in the Junagadh town proper:—

1. The Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital
2. The Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum, Junagadh.
3. The Junagadh New Dispensary.
4. The Junagadh Central Jail Dispensary.
5. The State Muslim Hostels' Dispensary.

The Rasulkhanji General Hospital in charge of the Principal Medical Officer has attached to it an eye department, an X' Ray department, a clinical laboratory, a chemical laboratory, a centre for antirabic treatment, a unani dispensary etc.

PATIENTS TREATED:—

The number of patients treated in the different Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State was 5,33,001 against 4,81,025 for the previous year (vide appendix XXII).

The following are the figures for the main groups of Hospitals & dispensaries.

Name of Hospital or Dispensary.	No of patients treated 1942-43 1943-44	Indoor Patients 1942-43 1943-44	Outdoor Patients 1942-43 1943-44	Males 1942-43 1943-44	Females 1942-43 1943-44
All the Dispensaries under the Medical Departt. including C. M. Z. Hospital, and Mangrol Disp.	A 346260 B 374132	2,145 2,702	3,44,115 3,71,430	18,1,923 1,95,082	1,64,337 1,79,050
Rasulkhanji Hospital Including Junagadh Dispensary Unani Dispensary, Mahabatkhanji Infantry and Police Headquarters Dispensaries.	116019 135450	4,497 C 4938	63,362 84,134	47,001 59,646	22,858. 29,426
State Railway Disp.	18716 23419				

4,81,025 5,33,001

A– Includes 30,772 patineuts treated in Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries.

B– ,, 29,677 -do-

C– ,, 4,786 New admissions

DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE:—

Name of Hospital or Dispensary	Daily average of new admissions 1942–43 1943 44	Aggregate daily average attendance. 1942–43 1943–44
All dispensaries under the Medical Department including Mangrol and Coronation Memorial-Zenana Hospital.	1,163·19 921·27	3,896·27 4,219·08
Rasulkhanji Hospital including Junagadh dispensary excluding Unani dispensary Mahabatkhanji Infantry and and the Police Headquarters dispensary.	202·01 244·19	953 49 1,180·61

EXPENDITURE:—

The following table shows the total expenditure of the Medical Department.

No.	Name	Expenditure during 1942–43	1943–44
1.	Medical Department..............	223735/13/7	208606/0/3
2.	Rasulkhanji General Hospital...	1,31833/0/4	1,69092/1/7
	Total.	355568/13/1	377698/1/7

The total expenditure on medical relief shows an increase over the preceding year of Rs. 22,129 and works out to 11 as. 4 ps. calculated on the total number of patients treated in the State for the year under review.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS :—

Of the surgical operations 1511 were major and 18,471 were minor against 1,462 and 13,843 respectively for the previous year.

POISON AND POISONED WOUNDS: (1943–44):—

Cases of Poison and poisoned wounds.	Snake bites	Opium	Other poison
1872	43	21	1808

INJURIES:—

Cases of injuries		Accidental		Purely criminal requiring medico legal opinion.	
1942–43	1943–44	1942–43	1943–44	1942–43	1943-44
12,172	9,686	10,094	7,987	2,078	1,699

Post-mortem examination cases were 99 against 91 for the previous year.

PREVAILING DISEASES:—

The following table shows figures of the most common complaint treated at all dispensaries:—

Name of diseases	1942–43	1943-44
Skin	46,132	37,908
Eye	47,896	44,806
Digestive system	43,161	40,250
Malarial fever	62,813	92,675
Respiratory system	39,966	37,056

EPIDEMIC DISEASES:—

There was no epidemic of plague, cholera, or influenza during the year under report. A mild influence of diptheria was however noticed amongst children which caused 17 attacks, 3 proving fatal.

SMALL-POX appeared in Junagadh town and some of the mahals. 24 villages were affected with 317 attacks and 110 deaths.

MEASLES:—

There were 51 deaths from measles during the year as against 98 in the previous year.

WHOOPING COUGH:—

This disease caused 649 deaths amongst children, as against 746 in the preceding year.

THE RASULKANJI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THE X' RAY:—

Apparatus served 27,733 cases of different descriptions viz:-

26 209	Ultra Violet Rays, Infra Red, Diathermy short wave and Farradic current.
1,249	X' Ray Skiagrams
275	Screenings

THE CLINICAL LABORATORY:—

reported 5,499 cases of analytic examination.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY:—

Examined 77 cases as under:—

	Detected	Undetected
1. Opium........	2	13
2. Blood stains........	37	5
3. Seminal stains......	0	19
4. Miscellaneous.......	0	1
Total		=77

ANTIRABIC TREATMENT was given to 114 persons as against 125 in the preceding year.

CORONATION MEMORIAL ZENANA HOSPITAL.

STAFF:—

Dr. Miss Ruth Dewaji, L. M. & S. remained in charge of the institution under the Chief Medical Officer. The subordinate medical staff consisted of:—

4 Assistant Medical Officers, 1 Matron, 1 Senior Nurse, 2 Staff Nurses, 11 Apprentice Nurses, 1 Relieving Nurse, 4 Compounders.

PATIENTS TREATED:—

The total number of patients treated during the year was 40,123 as against 34,903 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 5,220 Of the 40,123 patients, 38,305 were out-door and 1818 in-door as against 33,531 and 1372 in the previous year. Out of 38,305 out-door patients, 37,870 were newly admitted and 435 continued from last year; while 37,887 were discharged cured and 418 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE:—

The daily average of new admissions was 103·75 as against 90·71 in the last year and the daily average attendance was 501·85 as against 467.95 in the previous year.

PREVAILING DISEASES:—

Diseases of generative, digestive, respiratory and urinary systems, those of eyes and ears, malarial and other fevers, skin-diseases, ulcers, rheumatism and other general diseases were registered during the year under report.

LABOUR CASES:—

The total number of labour cases treated was 1335 of which 103 were normal and 304 abnormal, as against 901 and 291 respectively in the previous year. Of these 915 were conducted in the districts and the city, and 420 in the hospital.

EXPENDITURE:—

The total expenditure on the hospital increased to Rs. 34,181 as against Rs. 32,544/- in the preceding year.

PATIENTS TREATED AT OTHER MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE STATE:-

	1942-43			1943-44				
	Outdoor	Indoor	Total.	Outdoor	Indoor	Total	Males	Females
State FOrces dispensaries	2573	273	2846	3383	442	3825	2648	1177
Gir-Travelling dispensary			2924			4122		
Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum			143 (08 Males) (35 Famales)			*120	86	34

*71 relieved, 9 died, 40 remained under treatment.

The total cost of the Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum rose to Rs. 7709-6-11 from Rs. 6685-15-0 in the previous year.

	Operations				Injuries	
	Major				Minor	
	1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
Shate Forces Dispensary	...	...	279	569	...	...
Railway Dispensary	122	96	644	571	457	643
Gir Travelling Dispensary.			82	88		

The Travelling Medical Officer covered 581 miles and visited 104 hamlets and villages as against 145 miles and 52 villages and hamlets in the last year.

INSPECTION:-

The Chief Medical Officer inspected 17 dispensaries of the mahals.

VACCINATION.

Circles:—

The villages of the State are divided into 12 circles for vaccination work with a total staff of:- 1 Superintendent, 1 Assistant Superintendent 1 Inspector and 12 Vaccinators.

25,065 primary vaccinations and 2912 revaccinations were performed as against 22,997 and 790 respectively in the preceding year. Out of the primary vaccinations, 12,725 were of males and 12,340 of females. Amongst the persons vaccinated 19,306 were infants under 1 year, 5,592 children between 1 to 6 years, and 167 above 6 years of age.

Of the primary vaccinations, 23932 were reported to be successful yielding a percentage of 99·72 as against 99·68 in the previous year.

The Vaccination Inspector visited 151 villages, examined 13,727 children and travelled 601 miles during the year as against 218,18,907 and 704 respectively in the preceding year. The Inspector also visited Manavadar, Bantwa, and Jetpur.

In all 30 villages were infected with small-pox and 426 persons fell victims to it. Out of the latter, 75 were previously protected and 351 were unprotected; 16 persons died from amongst the protected and 140 from the unprotected.

Expenditure :-

The total expenditure on the vaccination Department increased to Rs. 15,061 as against Rs. 12,877 in the previous year.

Sanitation :-

The general sanitation of the State was well looked after and was fairly satisfactory.

Temperature :-

The highest temprature in the shade was 114° at the Lancers dispensary on 4-5-1944, whereas the lowest was 50 at the Keshod dispensary on 3-2-1944 as against 114° and 46° respectively on correspondaing dates in the previous year.

Chapter IX.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY :-

A Branch of tbe Indian Red Cross Society has been opened in Junagadh since 1925-26, of which His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur is Patron, while the Diwan Saheb is President.

During the calnder year 1944 its Life Members, Life Associates and Annual Associates numbered 17, 12, and 140 respectively as against 13, 13, and 113 ine preceding year.

The activities of the Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society were spread over (1) the Infant Welfare Centers (2) St. John Ambulance Center with its First Aid Classes, (3) Ambulance and public service at fairs etc., (4) Supply of comforts and nursing materials to the public, (5) the ladies Sewing Branch, (6) Local and District Health Propeganda, (7) Junior Red Cross etc.

Three Infant Welfare Centres are conducted by a committee of honorary workers with a majority of enlightened ladies. The centres are located one in the Red Cross Building, another in the Rajmahal Building, and the third in the Harijan locality. The first has been functioning for over nine years. and the other two were opened later. Allthe centres recoded good progress during the year. Unhealthy and rickety children irrespective of caste or creed who visit the centres are medically treated and supplied with milk, soup etc. An Ultra Violet apparatus purchased out of a donation of Rs. 1000 was freely used at both centres.

Mrs. Rosemary Trivedi continued to work as Health Visitor. She attended 5 confinement cases, inspected 617 cases treated by the Dias and paid 1277 visits in all, while the

centre registered an attendance of 1431 cases. Similarly 7582 infants and children were visited in their homes and their attendance at the centres was 37,187.

Mrs. Zuhuruddin Ahmed continued to work as Honorary Secretary and Mrs. Gheewala as Honorary Treasurer of these centres.

LADIES SEWING BRANCH :-

This branch continued its normal activities as usual and sent a variety of knitted articles of comforts for the troops and the members of the Air Force.

THE JUNIOR RED CROSS GROUP :-

Of the local Anglo-Gujrati School maintained its useual progress under the guidance of the Head-Master.

Supply of comforts and nursing materials to the public was continued throgh centres which number 24.

At the Bhavnath Fair, which was held on the Shivratri Day, a band of Red Cross Volunteers with a Medical Officer attended to cases of accident of minor injury.

A Red Cross Week was observed all over the State in January 1944 and an amount of Rs. 945-4-0 was collected and remitted to the Headquarters, through the Western India States Branch.

Health propaganda work was carried on as useual.

Chapter X.

EDUCATION.

PERSONAL:—

The Education Department of the State continued to remain under Mr. I. H. M. Abrahani B. A. as Chief Education Officer, with six Educational Inspectors for the Mahals to conduct examinations

EDUCATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD:—

With a view to cultivate public opinion and to secure co-operation in matters of education generally, an Educational Advisory Board was constituted in 1935 consisting of officials and non-officials with the Chief Educational Officer as Chairman.

Institutions in the State:-The following table shows the total nomber of educational institutions in the State and attached units with the number of attending pupils.

Description of Institutions.	No. of Institutions		No. of pupils in.	
	1942-194.3	1943-1944.	1942-1943.	1943-1944.
Public institutions.	193	193	25,831	24,663
Aided private Institutions.	50	59	3,891	3,784
Unaided private Institutions.	84	88	4,324	4,698
Total...	327	340	34,046	33,145
Public Institutions in Attached units	44	66	22,81	48,72
Irand total	371	406	36,327	38,017

The aided institutions include 8 run by the Sorath Harijan Samiti.

SOHOOLS IN THE UNITS ATTACHED TO THE STATE:—

According to the attachment scheme of the Government of India, 18 Talukas, jurisdictional as well as non-jurisdictional were attached to the State during 1942-43 and the control of 44 schools in these Talukas was transferred from the Western India State Agency to this State. The total number of pupils attending these schools was 2,281 During the year under report, two more units were attached to the State which accounts for the increase in the number of educational instituions and correspondingly in the number of students in the schools in the attached units.

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE:—

The average monthly number on school registers was 24,348 as against 25,836 in the previous year and the average daily attendance was 20,020 as against 21,344 in the previous year.

Out of 24,663 pupils (exclusive of 380 college students) attending the institutions maintained by the State, 18,846 were boys and 5,817 girls.

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL GOING AGE:—

According to the census of 1941, the aggregate population of the State is 6,70,719. The total actual number of pupils attending the State and private institutions was 33,145, during the year, which is 5% of the total population.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION: -

The following statment shows the total receipts on account of fees etc. and the total expenditure on education in the whole State.

Education	Receipts		Expenditure.	
	1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
Primary & secondary education.	20,042	20,565	4,43,714	4,50,063
College education	15,887	13,440	83,998	88,147
Total	35,929	34,005	5,27,712	5,38,210

COLLLEGIATE EDUCATION:—

The Bahauddin College continued to be in charge of Principal M. M. Zuhuruddin Ahmed M. A. LL. B.

STAFF :-

The staff consisted of the Principal, 17 Professors, 5 Lecturers, 2 Demonstrators, 3 Laboratory Assistants and Librarian.

FELLOWSHIPS :-

Of the two Fellowships, the Mahabat Fellowship continued to be held by Mr. M. H. Ansari, while the other which is tenable for two years and is open to distinguished Honours Graduates of the College, was held for some time by Mr. S. A. Shaikh, and on his resignation in the middle of the year, it was awarded to Mr. M. F. Qureshi.

POST GRADUATE TEACHING :-

The College was recognised for Post graduate teaching in the following subjects during the year :- English, Arabic, History, Sanskrit, Urdu, Mathematics, Persian, Gujarati, Phillosophy and Islamic culture.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS AND ATTENDANCE :-

No. of students on the rolls during 1942-43 2nd term.	No. of students on the rolls during 1943-44 2nd term	Enrolment during 1942-43 first term.	Enrolment during 1943-44 first term.
475	370	431	380

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS :-

1943--44

Examination.	No. of students appeared	No. of students passed in Pass Class	Second Class	First Class	Total of students passed
First year Arts	83	68	8	0	76
& Science	68	44	7	4	55
Inter Arts	78	36	4	0	40
Inter Science	25	5	3	0	8
B. A.	61	33	6	3	42
B. A. (October 1944)	20	9	0	0	9
M. A.	5	1	1	0	2

SCHOLARSHIPS FROM OTHER SOURCES WERE AWARDED AS UNDER

1. From the poor students fund 18 poor Hindu & Jain students. Rs. 347

2. From Messrs Haji Jamal Noormahamad & Sons of Dhoraji to Muslim students. " 8,572

3. Through the Director of Public Instruction Poona, 1 Kazi Shahbuddin scholarship. @ Rs. 15/- p. m.

4. Through the Director of Public Instruction, Sind Government special Muslim Scholarships 5 @ ,, 30/- p, m.

5. By District Local Board Nawabshah one. @ ,, 6/- p. m.

6. By Baroda State–one @ ,, 20/- p. m.

7. From other sources of private charitable trusts and funds. ,, 8,349/-

FREE STUDENTSHIPS :-

25% of non-muslim students are granted free studenships. Out of these, 80% are reserved for the subjects of the State and the remaining is granted to non-State subjects. Additonal freeships are also awarded to the extent of Rs. 600/- to deserving Hindu students of the College.

COLLEGE HOSTELS : -

Hostels on sanitary lines in healthy locality which accommodate about 350 students are provided near the college.

COLLEGE TRAINING CORPS:—

There are two platoons of 40 students each for imparting military training at the College, where practice in miniature shooting was imparted in addition to drill. The annual camp was held near Shahpur during the year under report. The Scout movement also forms part of their activities.

Physical instruction is compulsory for the First Year and the Intermediate classes.

The College had a gymkhana of its own, a library, a magazine "The Bahauddinian", and it has, besides, organised several literary societies in which the students evince keen interest.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

HIGH SCHOOLS:—

There are four High Schools in the State viz:- (1) The Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagadh (2) the Mahabat Madressa High School Junagadh (3) the Dilawarkhanji High School, Veraval and (4) the Coronation High School, Mangrol. All these are affiliated to the Bombay University. In addition, the Madressa Islamia High School at Kutiyana has been temporarily recognised by the University for sending boys for the Matriculation Examination.

STAFF:—

(High Schools).

Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagadh.	Mahahat Madressa High School, Junagadh.	Dilawarkhanji High School Veraval.	Coronation High School Mangrol.
	ENGLISH DIVISION		
1 Head Master	1 Principal, B. Sc. B. T.	1 Head Master B. A.	1 Head Master
4 B. A. B. T.	2 M. A.	4 B. A. B. T.	1 B. A. B. S
12 B. A.	4 B. A. B. T.	7 B. A.	1 B. A. B.
1 B. Sc.	7 B. A.	1 B. Sc.	1 B. A. S. T.
1 B. Com.	1 B. Sc. B. T.	1 Under-graduate	1 B. A.
2 Under-graduates	1 B. Sc,	1 First-year passed	3 Under-graduates including 1 S. T. C
1 Matriculate	2 Under-graduates	1 Matriculate T. D.	

1 Persian Teacher	3 First year passed.	8 Matriculates	6 Matriculate
1 Drawing Teacher	6 Matriculates	1 Persian Teacher	2 Non-do
1 Shastri	1 Urdu-Specialist	1 Drawing-do	1 Arabic Teacher
1 Drill Instructor	1 Drawing Teacher	1 Physical Instructor	1 L. M. S. Dr (Part-time fo physeology and Hygiene.
1 Urdu do	1 Drill Instructor		
1 Librarian	1 Librarian		

GUJ-Urdu DIVISION

1 Head Master
4 3rd year trained Teachers
4 1st year trained Teachers
21 Untrained Teachers

Of the 197 students who appeared for Matriculation examination from the High Schools in the State, 97 passed.

Scholarships etc, Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagadh etc:—

The following scholarships etc. were granted during the year under report: —

1. North Brooke Merit Scholarships to the students standing first in each standard at the annual examination Rs. 249/–
2. Scholarships to poor & deserving students Rs. 801-8-0
3. For fees and other expenses of poor Students Rs. 150/

COMMERCE CLASS: -

A commerce Class is attached to this High School where Students are prepared for D. Com. and Shorthand and Typewriting examinations,

MAHABAT MADRASS HIGH SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS:—

The following scholarships were awarded:-

To boys of different classes according to ranks obtained at the terminal and annual examinations.	Rs.	100
To one student from the late Principal Ashrafali Memorial Fund @	"	3
The "Huzur competitive Scholarships" to first two boys of standards IV, V, VI and VII respectively according to their annual examination results.	"	960
To poor boys and orphans as scholarships out of the Zakat charity fund.	"	250
To poor boys & orphans in the form of books slates &c. from the balance of the above fund.	"	168
To poor and needy students as scholarships from the Department.	"	2159

The school cricket XI again retained the Harprasad Desai Cricket Shield during the year and also secured Mansukhrai Nanavaty Junior Cricket Shield. Cricket XI played in the semi-finals of the Hill Shield Tournament against the Alfred High School, Rajkot cricket XI.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION:-

Religious education is compulsory in all the classes and one period is specially devoted to this daily.

DILAWARKHANJI HIGH SCHOOL, VERAVAL.

Scholarships of the value of Rs. 478 were distributed among poor and deserving students.

CORONATION MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL, MANGROL.

Scholarships of Rs. 573/- were distributed to deserving students.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

There is one Middle School at each of the following places (1) Junagadh (2) Una (3) Kutiyana (4) Keshod (5) Chorwad (6) Delwada (7) Patan.

STAFF :-

The number of teachers employed in these schools was 72 as under :—

2 B. A. B. T., 1 B. A. S. T. C., 1 B. Sc., 1 B. A. LL. B., 8 B. A., 6 Under-graduates, 1 F. Y. A. S. T. C. 8 F. Y. A., 30 Matriculates, 12 Non Matriculates, 1 Drawing Teacher, 1 Drill Instructor.

SCHOLARSHIPS: —

The North Brooke Merit Scsholarships were awarded to the students standing first at the annual examination in the different standards of the Junagadh Anglo-Gujarati School.

ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS:-

During the year under report, there were 14 English classes attached to the Primary Schools at the following places:-

Vanthli, Malia, Vadal, Visavadar, Bhesan, Bherai, Ajab, Talala, Nageshri, Ranpur, Shahpur. Ghed-Bagsara, Shil and Sutrapada.

The classes in the first six schools are maintained at State expense, while the remaining are maintained by the Public.

RED CROSS ACTIVITIES:-

There is Junior Red-Cross Branch in the Junagadh Anglo-Gujarati School which is affiliated to the General Head-qnarters at Delhi and does very useful work.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS:—

The total number of these was 154 including the Sanskrit Pathshala and the Jamat-e-Hufaz class at Junagadh and the Visavadar Madressa. The last named two institutions impart religious education

STAFF:—

The total number of teachers employed in these schools was 596 as mentioned below:—

3 Graduates, 1 under-graduate, 5. F. Y. A. S., 14 Matriculates, (including one female teacher), 51 3rd year trained, 21 2nd year trained, 16 1st year trained, and 485 untrained.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS:—

Staff:— The total number of teachers employed in these schools was 176 of whom 155 were females and 21 men as detailed below:—

Female teachers:— 3 with teaching Diplomas of schools and Universities, 1 M. A., 2 Under-graduates, 1 F. Y. A., 1 Senior Cambridge S. T. C., 3 Matriculates, 1 Matriculate trained, 26 3rd year trained, 7 2nd year-trained, 5 1st year trained, 105 trained. Men teachers:— 2 B. A., 1 under-graduate, 1 Matriculate 1 2nd year trained, 16 untrained.

LADLIBIBI ANGLO-GUJARATI SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. JUNAGADH.

This school was started in 1862 and is named after Her Highness the late Begum Ladlibibi Saheba, Begum of His Highness the late Nawab Saheb Sir Mahabatkhanji II. It imparts education to Girls upto standard VI (English).

This school is the premier institution for imparting female education in the State and is provided with an efficient staff It is steadily making progress and all possible efforts are being made to raise it to the status of a full-fledged Girls' High School.

THE DILAWARKHANJI GIRLS' SCHOOL:—

With a view to provide education for the children of the Amirs of the State on the Montessori system and to afford facilities to other members of the society, a separate school named 'the Dilawarkhanji Girls' School' was opened in January 1943 under the auspicies of Their Highnesses the Kutiyana Begum Saheba and Rani Ma Saheba. The school generally admits (a) girls and boys between the ages of 3 and 6 years for training on Montessori System and (b) girls and boys between the ages of 6 an 12 years for instruction in elementary and secondary education upto standard III English.

STAFF:—

The school remained in charge of Miss E. Bolton who, besides possessing a Teacher's certificate for Primary and Kindergarten classes Music and Needle work, is an experienced teacher herself. She has under her seven assistants, four of whom are trained and specialized in different subjects and one is an under-graduate.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION:—

Instruction is imparted to infants on Kindergarten system, while higher education is imparted on the lines of English Schools. Besides English, arithmetic, history and geography, the students receive special training in Urdu and Theology, needle work, drawing, singing, handwork. And physical training is not neglected.

SCHOLARSHIPS:—

The State has sanctioned six special scholarships of Rs. 5/- p. m. each for deserving students. In addition, His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur has sanctioned from his Privy Purse schorlarships of the value of Rs. 100/- p. m. and Their Highnesses the Kutiyana Begum Saheba and the Rani Ma Sahebs have also donated a like amount for scholarships to deserving children of Amirs.

Freeships are also allowed in similar cases.

CONVEYANCE FACILITIES:-

The State affords conveyance facilities for the attending pupils.

MUSLIM GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

With a view to encourage education among Muslim girls, the State maintains three schools exclusively for them as mentioned below:-

1. The Islami Girls' School, Junagadh.
2. The Bima Shri Lalbakhte Muslim Girls' School, Junagadh.
3. Haji Abdul Karim and Saleh Mahomed Dhedhi Muslim Girls' School, Kutiyana.

STAFF:-

The total strength of the teaching staff in these schools was 33 as follows:- 1 F. Y. A, 5 3rd year trained, 1 2nd year trained, 2 1st year trained, 24 untrained.

SUBJECTS:-

In addition to the prescribed syllabus, girls in these institutions receive instructions in Religion, reading of Quran Shariff, Urdu, needle work, embroidery, cooking &c.

PATHSHALAS:-

There were in all seven Sanskrit Pathshalas in the State, one each at Junagadh, Vanthali, Una, Delwada, and 3 at Mangrol. The local Pathshala is maintained by the State.

BOARDING HOUSES AND ORPHANAGES:-

There were in all eleven recognised boarding houses and three orphanages during the year. All these with the exception of one, are supported by castes and are meant for Hindu boys.

Out of three orphanages, the one at Keshod is meant for Hindu orphans and the remaining two at Vanthali and Kutiyana are meant for muslim orphans.

STATE MUSLIM HOSTELS:-

In order to remove educational backwardness of the Muslim generally and of the State Mumlims in particular, His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur has opened four Muslim hostels where boarding, lodging and recreation facilities are provided for all Muslim boys, either free or at a small charge. They have accommodation for 220 boys altogether and are generally full throughout the year.-

These are:-

(1) Mahabat Madressa-Tul-Moula

(2) Babi Hostel

(3) Mahabatkhanji Orphanage

(4) The Silver Jubilee Hostel

A separate dispensary is attached to these hostels. The institutions are in charge of a Superintendent and house masters. Their examination results were satisfactory.

GRANT-IN-AID INSTITUTIONS:-

		1943-44
1.	Madressa-e-Islamia High School Kutiyana	Rs. 5,000
2.	Madressa-Shaukat-e-Islam Vanthali	Rs. 3,500
3.	Madressa-e-Taquiyatul Islam Veraval	,, 3,500
4.	Other institutions (52 against 47 in last year)	Rs. 9.234-9-0

STAFF OF THE ABOVE MADRESSA AT:-

Kutiyana	Vanthali	Veraval
1 B. A. S. T. C.	1 Under-graduate	1 Under-graduate
3 B. A.	1 Matriculate	2 Non-Matriculate
1 B. Sc.	2 Arabic Teachers	1 Moulvi
1 Intermediate	2 Urdu "	3 Hafizis
	1 3rd year trained	4 Urdu-Arabic
1 F. Y. A.	teacher	teachers
4 Matriculates	11 Untrained teachers	7 Untrained teacher
1 Munshi Fazil		
1 Intermediate in drawing		
1 Trained teacher		
21 Untrained teachers		

SPECIAL ITEM OF INTEREST.

ADDITIONS OF STANDARDS AND STAFF:-

1. During the year under report, new standards were added in the following schools.

AT PUBLIC EXPENSE :—

(i) English standard I was opened in the primary school at Samter under Una Mahal.

(ii) English standard II was added in the primary school at Talala.

(iii) English standard III was opened in the Ajab primary school.

(iv) A new girls' school was opened at Khageshri.

(v) English Standard III was added to the existing two English standards in the Shil primary school.

(vi) Englisd standard I and II were opened in the Balagam primary school.

(vii) English standard V was opened in the Malia Composite School.

AT STATE EXPENSE :—

(viii) Pre-matriculation class viz. standard VI was sanctioned in the Ladlibibi Anglo-Gujarati School for Girls, Junagadh.

(ix) English standard V was added in the Chorwad Middle School.

(x) English standard IV was opened in the Visavadar Composite School.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS :—

1. The Education Department deputed two Graduate teachers to the Secondary Teachers' Training College, Baroda, for acquiring B. T. Degree.

Teachers of some primary schools were granted leave without pay for receiving training at the Hunter Training College for Men and the Barton Training College for Women at Rajkot.

GRANT-IN-AID WAS SANCTIONED FOR :—

3. (i) the Adarsh Navyug Balmandir, Junagadh from 1. 3. 1944 @ Rs. 15/- p. m.

(ii) the six private schools viz. Khera School Vishanvel School, Barula School, Mahabatgadh School, Morukka School and Untwada School from 1—6—1944 @ Rs. 38/- p. m.

(iii) The Kutiyana Madressa Rs. 5,000 p. a.

(iv) The Bhagwandas Mulchand Coronation library, Kutiyana @ Rs. 7-8-0 p. m.

EDUCATION OF HARIJANS :—

4. In order to encourage the spread of education among Harijans, Harijan boys are exempted from the payment of admission and game-fees and the grant of Rs. 1600/- was continued to the Sorath Harijan Samiti

STIPEND AND SCHOLARSHIPS :—

5. In addition to merit and special scholarships awarded in the different institutions, extra scholarships amounting to Rs. 18,178/- were awarded to boys and girls in the State as well as outside in various branches.

SCHOOLS IN THE ATTACHED UNITS :-

The total number of schools in the attached units was 66 viz. 1 High-School, 2 Middle Schools, 1 Composites School, 55 Primary Schools for boys and 7 Girls' Schools.

KAMRIBAI HIGH SCHOOL, JETPUR

SATFF :—

Besides the Head Master, the staff consists of 5 graduates (two of them trained S. T. C.) 1 B. Sc. S. T. C, 14 Matriculates and 1 under-graduate.

ATTENDANCE :-

The total number of students in the High School was 579 including 28 girls.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS :-

There were two middle schools viz. one at Bantwa and the other at Thana-Devli. Total number of sudents attending these institutions was 190 including 6 girls.

STAFF :-

There were 5 matriculates and 3 non—matriculates teachers on the staff.

COMPOSITE SCHOOLS

STAFF :-

The staff employed in these schools consist of 127 teachers of whom 3 were Matriculates, 25 were 3rd year trained, 18 second year trained, 38 1st year trained, and 43 untrained.

PRIMARY SCHLOOS FOR BOYS IN THE ATTACHED UNITS ATTENDANCE :—

The number of students attending the 55 primary schools was 3,369 including 197 girls.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

STAFF:—

The staff consisted of 22 Mistresses of whom 6 were 3rd year trained, 4 2nd year trained, 7 1st year trained and 5 untrained.

ATTENDANCE:—

The total number of girls attending the girls' schools in the attached units was 734.

GENERAL.

MORAL EDUCATION was imparted as usual, in all schools. On every Thursday, one period was reserved for prayers and moral teaching was imparted under the supervision of Head Masters.

DISCIPLINE was satisfactorily maintained in all the institutions.

INSPECTION:—

The Chief Educational Officer visited and inspected schools in the City and in the districts.

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

OFFICE BEARERS: -

Professor N. B. Purohit, M. A. B. T. continued to work as Scout Commissioner.

STRENGTH: —

The membership of the Boy Scouts Association, according to the Census taken in August 1944, was 1686. It shows an increase of 89 over last year.

ACTIVITIES:—

Inspite of abnormal conditions, the scouts maintained their normal activities of hiking, camping, campfires and excursions,

VOLLEY BALL TROPHY TOURNAMENTS:—

Namdar Dilawarkhanji Volley Ball Tournaments were held during the last week of January 1944. The senior Trophy was contested by 9 teams and was won by the Police headquarters team. The Bahauddin college team was the runner-up. Junior Trophy was contested by 7 teams and was won by the Scouts of the Mahabat Madressa High School Junagadh. A Silver Trophy called "Namdar Dewan Saheb Khan Bahadur Abdul Kadir Md. Hussain Silver Trophy" for junior scouts was presented to the scouts by Mr. Purushottam Jhinaram Pathak of Chorwad.

SCOUT RALLY:—

A rally of State scouts at Chorwad was held on the 20th February 1944. It was presided over by Namdar Dewan Saheb who took the salute and gave away the volley ball and scout Trophies and prizes and the medals for gallantry awarded by His Excellency the Chief Scout for India.

INSPECTION:—

Scout troops at Veraval and Keshod were inspected by the Scout Commissioner and Hon. Secretary in September 1944.

SOCIAL SERVICE:—

Besides offering voluntary services in all the activites and functions of their own institutions and communities, rendering first aid other help to their neighbour in need, keeping order at public fairs and processions, and lending prompt and willing assistance in times of emergancy, the scouts participated in the civic duties of the National War Front and Rationing work. They also helped the public in collecting subscriptions for the Bengal Relef Fund of His Excellency the Viceroy and themselves contributed Rs 43-12-0 in response to an appeal of the Chief Scout Commissioner for India.

The Nagar Scouts camped at Bhavnath to help pilgrims at theMahashivratri Fair.

Scouts and couters at Keshod. extinguished a huge fire that had spread over two miles in the Vidi of Satmera in January 1944.

GIRLS GUIDE MOMEMENT

The Girl Guide Movement was started in 1935 under the kind patronage of His Highness the Nawab Saheb, A council of ladies presided over by the Begum Abdul Kadir Saheba continued their interest in the movement. During the temporary absence of Mrs. Sarla Devi Joshi M. A. the charge of Girl Guide Commissioner was held by the Boy Scout Commissioner.

A grant of Rs. 904/- was sanctioned by the State for its activities. During the year under report, there were 8 Guide companies and 12 Blue Bird Flocks, with a total of 217 Guides and 185 Blue Birds 13 Guiders and Wise Birds are working to instil the true spirit of Guiding in the young girls under the supervision of the Girl Guide Commissioner. The Guide Commissioner was deputed as a State representative to attend the annual meeting of the general council of the all India Girl Guides Association held at Nagpur from February 2nd to 4th, 1944.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

A Technical School was opened in 1935 at Junagadh with a view to impart technical and vocational training especially to boys of backward communities. It is in the charge of a Superintendent under the control of Chief Educational Officer.

THE STAFF:—

Consists of 6 instructors including the Head Instructor.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT:—

The school imparts elementary training in tailoring, carpetary, smithy and painting. In addition, elementary education is imparted in English and Gujarati, in Arithmatic drawing and allied subjects.

LIBRARIES.

The Bahadurkhanji Library is the State central Library in Junagadh under the control of the Chief Educational Officer. The memhership during the year was 413 against 418 in the preceding year. The income from subscriptions and miscellaneous sources amounted to Rs. 1957-7-0 as against Rs. 463/0/6 in the preceding year. The State bears the greater part of the expenditure which amounted to Rs. 2556/4/7 as against Rs. 2323/- in the precding year.

The number of books on the list was 8650 as compared with 8,532 at the close of the previous year. 14,327 books (9,931 Gujarati and 4,396 English and Urdu) were issued against 12,288 in the preceding year.

In addition to the central Library in Junagadh, there were four other Libraries receiving grants-in-aid from the State as under:—

1.	Veraval Library	Rs.	150/-
2.	Patan "	"	100/-
3.	Una "	"	100/-
4.	Gadhakda "	"	50/-

Regular periodical inspections were carried out and they were found to be working satisfactorily. The public library at Kutiyana was also given a grant-in-aid of Rs. 7/8/0 p. m. during the year under report.

RASULKHANJI MUSEUM.

The Rasulkhanji Museum continued to be in charge of Mr. M. M. Zuhuruddin Ahmed M. A. LL. B., principal, Baha-

uddin College. It contains an interesting collection of exibits of archaeological and geological intrest, specimens of art and natural history such as coper plates and old coins of various descriptions collected mostly from different mahals and the Upperkote as well as specimens of local manufactures arts and industries.

During the year, 10 journals and 2 annual reports of the different museums were received.

There were at the end of the year, 2,543 coins, 242 relices of antiquity and sculpture, 1,131 miscellaneous exhibits, 191 books and reports, as against 2,543 242 1,125 and 179 in the previous year. The coines have been systematically arranged and catalogued.

The museum is visited by a fairly large number of people specially from villages outside Junagadh city.

The expenditure sanctioned for the upkeep of the Museum was Rs. 1,118 as against Rs, 1,198 in the previous year.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT:-

The Archaeological Department remained under the charge of the same officer during the year under report.

Junagadh is an ancient land abounding in antiquities and movements of historical and archaeological interest of which the following are situated in or near Junagadh City:-

1. Edicts of Ashoka on stone
2. The Khapra Kodia Caves
3. The Upperkote or citadel of Junagadh
4. Bawa Pyara Math Caves
5. Matri's temple and well
6. Mai Gadhechi's cave.
7. Pancheshwar
8. Mount Girnar with its Jain, and Hindu temples
9. Khengar Vay or well

SITUATED IN THE DISTRICT.

10. The Somnath temple at Parbhas Patan
11. Varah temple at Kadwar.
12. Gaytri temple at Pasnavda
13. Vejal Kotha an ancient fort in tbe Gir Forest.
14. Buddist Caves at Mandar in Gir
15. Shana caves in the Shana hills in the Babariawad Mahal

All these are protected monuments under the " Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of Junagedh State" (Act I of St. 1989).

English translation of the inscriptions on the Asok Stone at Junagadh was published by the Archaeological Department during the year under report.

A sum of Rs. 336/- was sanctioned for the upkeep of the department as against Rs. 586/- in the previons year.

Chapter XI.

RAILWAYS.

PERSONNEL:—

Mr. J. M. Pandya, B. Sc. (Edin), A. M. I. E. continued as Manager and Traffic Superintendent during the year with Mr. Mahamad Moosa Subpio, B. E. S. S. E. (Class I) as Railway Engineer and Mr. H. Russell as Loco and Carriage Superintendent. Khan Saheb F. P. Colabawala was in charge of the Audit Department and Mr. J. P. Wilson, I. P. in charge of Railway Police from whom Mr. A. W. S. Barnard, I. P. took over on 14-9-44. The total staff employed by the Railway during the year were 1482 including Officers.

RAILWAYS OWNED BY THE STATE:—

The State owns the following mileage of railway open to traffic:—

(a) 229·22 miles of Junagadh State Railway worked by the State.

(b) 3/8th share in 46·16 miles of Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway worked by Gondal Darbar on behalf of the share holders.

CAPITAL OUTLAY ON RAILWAYS:—

The capital invested by the State in the construction of railways is as follows:—

	Upto 31-10-43 Rs.	Upto 31-10-44 Rs.
(a) Junagadh State Railway 229·22 miles	1,64,01,334/-	1,64,73,249
(b) Jetalsar-Rajokot Ry. 46·16 miles	11,01,092/-	11,05,002
	1,75,02,426	1,75,78,251

THE JUNAGADH STATE RAILWAY

The Jetalsar-Junagadh line was the first to be opened on 1-9-1888 while the last extension was Sasan-Gir-Visavadar (18 62 miles) opened on 1-10-1937. Further extension are contemplated and will be taken in hand as soon as rail and other matarials become available.

WORKING RESULTS:—

The following are the working results of the Junagadh State Railway.

		Year ending 31-10-43 Rs.	Year ending 31-10-44 Rs.
1. Total amount of capital on open line excluding suspense		1,58,23,907	1,58,38,036
2. Suspense		5,77,427	6,35,213
3. Total capital outlay		1,64,01,334	1,64,73,249
4. Gross earnings		26,31,771	32,45,224
5. ,, Expenditure		13,08,601	14,23,138
6. Net profit		13,23,170	18,22,086
7. Percentage of expenditure to earnings		50·28	43·85
8. Interest on capital outlay		8·07%	11·06
9. Meanlength of line worked during the year.	Miles	229·22	229·22
10. Gross earnlng per mean mail open	Rs.	11481·42	14157·68
11. Gross expenditure per mean mile open	,,	5708·93	6208·61
12. Net profit per mean mile open	,,	5772·49	7949·07

13. Train miles run	Miles		416849	386,09
14. Gross earnings per train miles	Rs.		6·31	8·39
15. Gross expenditure per train miles	"		3·14	3 68
16. Net profit per train miles	"		3·17	4,71
17. Ton miles (Freight only)			17,796·982	20,083,204
18. Gross earnings per ton mile	pies		22·39	31·03
19. Gross expenditure per ton mile	"		14·12	17·42
20. Net profit per ton mile	"		14·27	13·61
21. Vehicle miles			7,804,957	7,698,231
22. Gross earnings per Vechile	Mile	pice	64·74	80·94
23. Gross expenditure per Vehicle	"	"	32·19	35·49
24. Net profit	"	"	32·55	45·45

The gross earning of the year under report amounted to Rs. 32,45,224, an increase of Rs 6,13,453/– over the previous year's total.

DEPTECIATION FUND:-

During the year under review the actual expenditure on renewals and replacements was Rs. 35,405/– out of the fixed annual debit of Rs. 2,00,000/– to working expenses. The balance of Rs. 1,64,595/– has been credited to the Depreciation Fund which at the close of the year totalled Rs. 8,44,528/–. The accumulation of Depreciation Fund was fixed at Rs. 6,00,00/– but it has now been allowed to accumulate upto maximum limit of Rs. 15,00,000/–.

J. S: RAILWAY BUS SERVICE: —

The Railway runs the following bus-services as out-agencies:—

Saradiya–Kutiyana–Devda Vadal–Ranpur–Bhesan
Veraval–Prachi Pipla–Palasali. Chorwad Road-Chorwad Town.

OTHER SERVICES: —

The through booking of merchandise to and from Bambay via Veraval Bunder in conjunction with the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. was suspended throughout the year owing to war and lack of vessels. In order to reduce pressuse on the main Railway lines in India which have to carry heavy traffic for the Defence Department Junagadh State Railway introduce with effect from 5th October 1943, the contemplated sea-cum-rail service by country craft which continued during the year.

FLOODS: —

There were two occasions in the year when the line was damaged by heavy rains and floods. In one case, the track sank a little while the train was running which resulted in derailment of six vehicles. In another case the line was breached and bridge approaches were washed off between Satadhar and Visavadar A permanent way heightman on patrol duty stopped the Railmotor carrying passengers, and bravely averted an accident which would have resulted in loss of lives and serious damage to the railmotor.

POLICE: —

The policing of the Railway remains entrusted to the Police Department of the Western Kathiawar Agency.

VERAVAL DOCK ESTATE AND DUNGARPUR QUARRY LINES :-

Two extensious of the Railway system, the Veraval Dock line 0·53 route miles and the Dungarpur quarry line 0·73 mils were constructed independently of the Railway capital.

JETALSAR-RAJKOT RAILWAY.

WORKING RESULTS: —

The accounts of this line are kept by the financial year (ending 31st March) and the following figures taken from the published accounts explain the share of the Junagadh State in the property:—

	Year ending 31/3/43	Year ending 31/3/44
Capital outlay at end of period-	11,05,002	11,05,002
Net earnings	2,87,657	3,78,040
Percentage earned on capital.	26·01	34·21

Chapter XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAURASTRA POST OFFICE.

The State has organised its own Durbar Postal service for official and Public convenience. The Head office is located at Junagadh with 29 sub-offices at convenient centres. The branch Post Office at Khorasa (Gir) which was opened as a tentative measure has been permanantly sanctioned.

Revenue derived from this Department during the year under report was Rs. 61806-14-0 (exclusive of Rs. 17592-13-0 on account of service stamps) against Rs. 49208-11-6 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 49530-14-9 against Rs. 24711-2-5 in the preceding year.

PRINTING PRESS.

The State Press is doing satisfactory work. In addition to the printing of forms required for the various State Offices and the State Gazette, private job work is also done by the Press. The gross earnings of the Press during the year amounted to Rs. 79938/10/6 while the working expenditure amounted to Rs. 94832/6/5 against Rs. 81274-1-7 earning and Rs. 64379-15-10 expenditure of the previous year. The excess of Rs. 30,000/- in expenditure over the income is accounted for by the fact that a large supply of paper was added to the stock and paid for during the year.

ANNAKSHETRAS.

STATE LANGARKHANA:—

The Langarkhana maintained by State distributed cooked food to poor Muslims, as usual, under the supervision of the Manager Minor Departments.

The daily number of the poor who took advantage of this Institution was about 300. On Muslims Holidays and on State ceremonial occassions, sweet food was distributed.

The staff consists of a Daroga, a Chowkidar and 8 female cooks. The average daily expense came to Rs. 33-4-0. The expenditure incurred during the year under report amounted to Rs. 10424-13 5 to Rs. 10193-11 10 in the previous year.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

There are 18 Annakshetras maintained in the State out of which 8 are solely maintained by private charity, 9 by charities with contributions from the State and one is maintained by offerings from pilgrims. Out of these 4 are situated in Junagadh City, 1 at Vadal, 1 at Vadhavi, 1 at Palansva, 1 at Don, 3 at Una, 2 at Praygrai, 1 at Samter, 1 at Delwada, 1 at Tulsishyam, 1 at Keshod. The one at Satadhar under Visavadar Mahal depends solely on gifts from pilgrims.

The most important of these institutions are the Anant Dharmalaya maintained at Junagadh from the incomes of the fund started by the Late Dewan Anantji Amerchand and the Anathashram at Keshod started by the Late Mulshanker Mayaram Vyas.

KOTHAR:—

The system of furnishing supplies to most of the State Departments was the same as in the previous year. Mamuli Dharmada, Sadavart doles, and, daily rations to the extent of Rs. 13,525-4-4 were distributed from the Kothar during year under report against Rs. 12866-0-3 in the previous year.

PUBLICITY BRANCH.

The functions of this Branch of Administration need no elaborate description. The Information Bureau, established in 1939 under the Principal of the Bahauddin College, has been

replaced by the Publicity Office which now forms part of the Secretariat proper under the direct supervision and control of the Dewan. In order to allay any possible misapprehension about the meaning which the word "Publicity" usually conveys, it might be made clear that this Publicity Office is not a purveyor of news but it certainly is a purveyor of facts. Its principal functions are to being to the notice of the people the broad features of the policy of the Government of the State; to explain the objects and reasons of the measures adopted from time to time; to convey to the Press and the public outside the State authentic information relating to general-affairs of the State; to acquaint misinformed critics with real facts; to contradict false rumours; and to place before the authorities any information realting to the State that comes to their notice.

The Office issued during the year under report 81 press notes and four contradictions for publication in 13 English, and 27 Gujarati, Urdu and other papers.

THE JUNAGADH GYMKHANA CLUB;

The Club was started in 1915. The grounds and buildings were provided by the State, which also contributes a sum of Rs. 500/- annually for its upkeep. The Gymkhana is in a thriving condition and provides a meeting place for all classes of gentry and officials. The club is managed by its own committee. It has 50 members 33 officials and 17 non-officials.

GHEE LABORATORY AT VERAVAL.

This Laboratory was established in 1939 to enable the merchants exporting ghee from Veraval Port to have their refined ghee analysed graded and Agmarked under the Government of India " Agmark " Ghee grading Scheme " so that the consumers abroad might rely on its quality and purity.

During the year under report, 506 ghee samples were analysed by the Chemist in charge of the Laboratory. Out of these, 432 lots of graded ghee i. e. 70815 Bangal Maunds was exported which brings Junagadh as the third amongst the all India Ghee grading stations.

The number of Agmark labels used was 163692.

The bulk of the Agmarked ghee was supplied to the Military Department of the Government of India for Defence purposes.

The Agmarked ghee has a nice flavour and keeps fresh for a longer time and also commands better market.

Chapter XIII.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT FEATURES IN THE ADMINISTRATION AND IMPROVEMENTS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

ADMINISTRATION:—

The State is administered by His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur with the assistance of the Dewan and the State Council. The work of the Council is conducted according to, and the functions and powers of the Dewan and the Councillors are defined in, the Council Rules framed in 1932 which have since been revised.

Security of tenure of public service is assured by the State pension rules introduced in 1913 but revised in 1932.

STATE AID TO WAR EFFORTS:—

The contingent of State Forces continued to hold their post in field service overseas. The drive for recruitment of combatants and non-combatants from the State and of technicians from the whole province was maintained uninterrupted, with the result that the State stands first in the number of men recruited by its organisation. The force of 300 civic guards remained watchful of air raid contingencies and assisted the Police in the task of war watching on an extensive sea coast of the State. The National War Front continued to play its part in maintaining the morale of the people and in being generally useful towards the recruitment campaign. The Ladies Sewing Branch of the Rad Cross Society pursued its unostentatious but non the less useful services of supplying comforts and amenities for the Troops. The State House in Rajkot Civil Station continued to shelter, free of any rent families of destitute evacuees who amongst other received in addition

Financial aid from the State. The sea cum-rail service organised for relieving pressure and traffic on railways was well maintained, though the Veraval Port remained closed to traffic for most part of the war years. The drive for pursuading people to invest their small savings in Defence Bonds and National Savings Certificates was pursued throughout the State, while measures continued to be in force to check war inflation.

Apart from these and other services and sacrifices made for the supreme cause of World Peace, and apart from the contributions made in previous years. the State subscribed during the year under review:—

Rs.	5,00,000/-	for providing a complete unit of mobile canteens on the Burma Front.
"	10,000/-	to the Lady Linlithgow Red Cross Fund.
"	10,000/-	jointly with the public, towards the cost of 100 boxes of Christmas Gifts 1944.
"	5,000/-	to St. Dunstan's Home for blinded Soldiers.
"	2,000/-	to the Royal Indian Navy and its Benevolent Association.
"	4,200/-	Miscellaneous contributions.
Rs.	5,31,200/-	Total.

FOOD SUPPLY AND OTHER CONTROL MEASURES:—

Emergency legislation for distribution and control of food grains and civil supplies continued to remain in force in concert with the Government of India. The State set up a full fledged Supply and Control Deptt. and adopted the system of procurement and distribution of foodgrains known as Foodgrains Monopoly advocated by the Foodgrains Policy Committee and officially recognised by the Government of India. Under this Scheme, purchase and distribution of foodgrains

by the competitive trade is totally eliminated and the movement of foodgrains is completely controlled. The wholesale purchase and distribution of foodgrain is done though a Syndicate under the supervision of the State and the retail sale of foodgrains is carried out through selected licensed retailers in accordance with the Foodgrains Control Order. It may be noted that-this system was organised and completed long before the recommendations of the Central Food Grain Committee were communicated and recommended by the Govt. of India for adoption all over British India and the States.

The prices of foodgrains are controlled. Thus due to the mobilization of all available stocks and their planned distribution the public of the State are able to get foodstuffs at comparatively much lower rates than elsewhere in Kathiawar.

A Supply Advisory Committee of entirely non-officials has been attached to the Directorate of Civil Supplies and Price Control where decision in every matter of importance is taken after full discussion before placing it before Government for orders.

His Highness' Government vigorously pursued the policy of "Grow More Food" Campaign. Meetings of representative Jagirdars and cultivators are convened for a frank and open discussion before fixing prices of foodgrains.

ATTACHED AREAS:—

A notable event of the year was the attachment to Junagadh State of 3 additional States namely, Manavadar, Thanadevli and, Jetpur with a total area of 333 Sq. miles, population about 80,325 and revenue about Rs. 13,54,000/-. The people of the attached States have been admitted to the benefits of the educational and medical amenities available to the State subjects and also to recruitment to State services and at the same time their rights and position are recognised.

POLITICAL SITUATION:—

Although the strain of war conditions entailed by restrictions on food grains and civil supplies was perceptible on the normal life of the people, it was possible, by the judicious and subdued vigilance of the protective and security services, to maintain harmoneous relations between the administration, the executive and the subjects of the State, without having to resort to any special measures.

BUDGET AND FINANCE: –

The budget of the State which is widely published is prepared in a prescribed form and manner with due regard to income but at the same time providing liberally for nantion-building department and development of vital services subject only to the over riding factor that the solvency of the Exchequer remains unshakeable against the contingencies of lean years of demands of catestrophes like the last world war. The progress of expenditure in various departments is watched with vigilance so that the alloted grants are not exceeded without the approval of Government. The result is that apart from the capital investments, the accummulated savings of the State which stood at Rs. 97/– lakhs at the opening of 1942-43 rose to Rs. 176/– lakhs at the close of the year under review (1943-44). after accounting for an expenditure of Rs. 104/- lakhs compared to Rs. 90/– lakhs in the preceding year.

The budget extimates of the year provided for an anticipated revenue of Rs. 114/– lakhs and an estimated expenditure of Rs. 107/– lakhs leaving a margin of Rs. 7/– lakhs on the right side. The actual receipts, however exceeded Rs. 141/– lakhs, while the expenditure shrank to Rs. 104/- lakhs.

The noticeable increase of Rs 27/– lakhs over the budgetted receipts, disclosed in the accounts after the close of the year, was due partly to anti-inflactionary measures but

largely' to measures adopted, without levying any local taxation. for developing the resources of the State, which are reflected in the improvement of Railway earnings, better realisations from the export and import duties, and from sales of land and forest produce.

The assests of the State at the end of the year amounted to Rs, 3.77 crores consisting of capital investments in its railways, harbour works and electric power houses to the extent of Rs. 2/- Crores, the balance of Rs. 177 Crores being spread over cash investments in Govt. securities, shares, revenue outstandings etc.

SEASONS: —

The rainfall during the year was excessive throughout the State and the crops of bajri, juwar and other foodgrains were considerably damaged, with the result that the produce of foodgrains was deficient to meet the requirements of the population.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE: —

The existing industries are given all possible encouragement and special facilities and concessions are afforded for starting new and large scale industries in the State.

A public concern the Kathiawar Industries Ltd., with authorised capital of one Crore of rupees and an issued capital of fifty lakhs, is accordingly starting industrial works at Chorwad. They propose to utilise all the avilable natural resources of the State for Industrial purposes and to produce articles of pottery, tannery. Another concern, the Salt and Allied Chemical Works has started manufacture of salt and proposes to manufacture its chemical by-products, as soon as it is able to obtain the necessary machinery and materials.

AGRICULTURE:—

To keep pace with the new order in the world-wide planning of agriculture and to assure the welfare of cultivators to exploit the agricultural potentialities of the State His Highness' Government felt urgent need of separating the Agriculture and Revenue Department, and establishing a full fledged Agriculture Department under a highly qualified and experienced Officer. The Department has accordingly been created during the year at annual cost of 1½ lakhs of rupees to start with. Its functions also include the organising of co-operative movements in the State.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:—

The Revenue Department was reorganized during the year by the appointment of a Revenue Commissioner, with two Revenue Deputy Commissioners one in charge of each Division under him in place of one Chief Revenue Officier in sole charge of the Department.

POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT:—

As progress had been hampered by war exigencies and a number of schemes had to be postponed for better times. His Highness' Government decided to open a full fledged Directorate of Post-war Reconstruction, whose duties would be to scrutinize all schemes with a view to prepare for an indirect progress after the war and thus avoid indiscriminiate demandsfor expenditure on the waiting list of scheme. This was accomplished in the suceeding year.

BANK:—

The increasing trade and commerce of the State demaded larger faciltiies than the State Bank could provide, particularly in respect of exchange with public Banks. It was therefore decided to accept the offer of the Bank of India Ltd., and the State concern was transferred to it. The Bank has been entrusted with the charge of the State treasury.

LEGISLATION:—

There was much legistative activity in the year mainly due to the conditions brought on by the war. The important enactments include among others, the enactments corresponding to those in British India Re:- Food and essential supplies control, the Junagadh State Electricity Act, the Workmen's compensation Act, the Sausashtra Prevention of Adulteration Act, and the House Rent control Order.

EDUCATION:—

The Bahauddin College imparts tuition upto M. A. and provides for post-graduate studies, while the existing Intermediate Science course will be extended to full B. Sc. from 1946 for which a special wing will be added to the existing building at a cost of about Rs. 1½ lakhs in construction and equipment.

All school education, primary and high school, is free throughout the State, except some nominal fees being charged in the highest two stondards in High Schools. Female education is absolutely free and is making steady advance. The Ladli Bibi Girls' School which is teaching upto pre-matriculation standard will shortly be raised to a full fledged High School status.

The Dilawarkhanji Girls' School, recently opened, imparts training to children on the Montessori system.

There are a number of charitable hostels and orphanages for free education of poor boys, besides Sanskrit Pathshalas and Urdu Schools; and Harijan children receive their due share in public education. Grants-in-aid are liberally made to private institutions and scholarships and faeeships granted on a generous scale.

All these fecilities are freely available to students of the of the Units attached to the State.

COMMERCE CLASS:—

A Commerce Class is attached to the Bahadurkhanji High School which trains students in courses prescribed for examinations by the Indian Merchant's Chamber, Bombay.

The number of Schools in the year under review was 406, of which 4 are High Schools and 28 Girls' School with 38,397 students under instruction, including the College. Of these, 5817 were girls students.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION:—

The State Technical School at Junagadh opened in 1935 continues to impart vocational training in carpentry, tailoring, smithy and painting and at the same time training in the elements of English, Gujarati, arithmetic, drawing and allied subjects.

MEDICAL:

There are in all 44 Medical institutions in the State which include a fully equipped hospital with eye and X'Ray departments, clinical and chemical laboratories, a clinic for anti-rabic treatment and a unani Dispensary, a Zanana Hospital a leper asylum and the remaining are all dispensaries. The whole staff is specially qualified with an experienced qualified surgeon in charge of the hospital. A physician of the rank of retired I. M. S. is in charge of the Medical Department other than the hospital with a staff of medical graduates licentiates and trained nurses.

There are also unani and ayurvedic dispensaries scattered in the Mahals to serve the rural population who prefer these systems of treatment.

The question of the reorganisation of the Medical Department with a view to afford better medical aid to the rural population was under consideration during the year. A separate charge for the Districts has since been set up under a higly qulified District Medical Officer.

The State also maintains a vaccination department

Subscription of Rs. 1/- lakh was remitted for the construction of a hospital at Aligarh to be named "Sir Mahabatkhanji Junagadh Hospital" of which the foundation stone was laid on behalf of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur by the Dewan Saheb, Khan Bahadur Abdul Kadir Mahomed Hussain on 17th October 1943. A recurring aunual grant of Rs. 2000/- towards the upkeep of the Hospital has also been promised.

This institutions would form nucleus of a full fledged Medical Faculty in the Aligarh University and would provide for admission of students of this State by Special preference.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.—

The settlement of land revenue introduced in 1912 with the assistance of an experienced officer of the Bombay Government was due to be revised in 1942, but was pystponed during the years of war on account of inflated prices of agricultural commodities. A Record of Rights is maintained of cultivators possessing the following rights in the land:- The Khalsa cultivators have the right under the State Land Revenue Code (enacted on the Model of the Bombay Province) to hold their khata-lands so long as they continue to till their holdings with their own agricultural stock and to pay the land revenue dues subject to the right of the State to acquire any such land required for State or public purposes on payment of reasonable compensation.

The right of the Khalsa cultivators is also heritable according to the rules of succession prescribed in the Land Revenue Code, but it is not transferable without the permission of the State.

Veth begar does not exist in the State having been abolished as long ago as 1909.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT :-

The Municipalities for the principal towns of Junagadh and Veraval are constituted under their own Municipal Acts on the lines of the Bombay District Municipal Act, with a preponderance of non-officials. The Junagadh Municipality has also been granted an elective franchise and a non-official President.

The Mahal Municipalities have also non-officials though the intitutions are entirely financed by the State. Some of the villages have local Boards with public representatives.

POLICE :-

The Police of the State are governed by the Junagadh State Police Act based on the Bombay District Police Act. The personel of the force are deputed to the Nasik Police School for training when necessary.

A criminal intelligence branch with experienced staff is also maintained.

JUDICIARY :-

The State Judiciary is in advance of its counterpart in British India in as much as it has been quite independent of the executive for two generations. Having regard to the great importance which attaches to this special feature of administration, particular care is taken in the recruitment to judicial posts. The Chief Judicial Officer is selected from amongst retired District and Sessions Judges of British India while the other Judges are qualified graduates in law with administrative experience. The decisions of the Supreme (Huzur) Court are final, exept in certain cases of revision to His Highness the Nawab Saheb.

Necessary provision has been made for the adjudication of civil and criminal cases coming to the Courts of this State, from the attached jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional talukas and for the detention of their prisoners in the State prisons.

The question of the establishment of a High Court of Judicature for this State on the model of High Courts in British India was under careful consideration of His Highness' Government in order to fulfill the long cherished desire of His Highness. This has since been an accomplished fact.

CHARITY :-

The charities of the Babi Rulers of Junagadh are proverbial. They make no distinction of caste or creed in their religious and charitable assignments. The total endowment of lands made for such purposes yields and annual income of 3 lacs of rupees of which threefourths are allotted to religious institutions of the Hindus and onefourth of Muslims. All these charities are administered according to prescribed rules in the interest of the institutions.

The special features of the charities are the large daily distribution of free rations at the Langarkhana (kitchen) and 'parvashi' (compassionate allowances to destitutes).

CONCLUSION.

This report endeavours to present, as far as possible, a record of the progressive administration of the State. Encouragement of enlightened association of the people with the affairs of the State is the means, and welfare and happiness of the subjects is the end, to which the policy of His Highness' Government is directed.

A. K. Md. Hussain,
Dawan, Junagadh State.

Junagadh,
11th May. 1946

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A. K. Md. Hussain,

Junagadh, Dewan, Junagadh State.

11th May, 194[illegible]

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Appendix I

Names of High Officials in the Junagadh State, showing changes in the Personnel during 1943–1944.

No.	Designation	Name of holder of substantive appointment.	Date of appointment to the post.	Cause of vacancy.	Name of holder of acting appointment.	Remarks.
1	Vice President, Junagadh State Council, and Dewan.	Khan Bahadur Abdul Kadir Md. Hussain.	28-8-42	Nil	Nil	
2	Revenue Member, Junagadh State Council.	Rao Bahadur S. T. Mankad, B. A., LL. B.	4-11-42			
3	Law Member, Junagadh State Council.	Mr. A. M. Khan, B. A. LL. B.,	23-11-41			
4	Additional Member, Junagadh State Council.	Capt. M. S. Harvey Jones, O. B. E.	4-4-44			Also special Officer and Guardian to the Heir-apparent Saheb.
5	Chief Judicial Officer.	Mr. M. A. Shaikh M. A. LL. B.	1-8-44	Mr. N. J. Sheikh's retirement.		
6	Manager, Junagadh State Bank.	Mr. J. Fraser, M. C.	27-1-34	On leave from 8-5-34		

7	Toshakhana & Jamdarkhana Officer.	Khan Shri Abdullakhan Mahamadkhan.	1-1-20			
8	Manager and Traffic Supdt Junagadh State Railway.	Mr. J. M. Pandya B. Sc. (Edin) A. M. I. E.	8-3-43			
9	Port Commissioner & Chief Customs Officer.	Mr. F. J. D'Eath.	2-9-32			Also Director of Civil supplies & chief Controller of Prices.
10	Revenue Commissioner.	Rao Bahadur D. H. Hiranandani	1-8-44			
11	State Engineer.	Mr. Mohamed Moosa Sabpio. B. E.	8-12-42			
12	Chief Medical Officer.	Captain P. T. Majmudar M. B. CH. B, (Edin)	5-11-25			
13	State Electrical Manager.	Mr. E. Amstein.	1-8-33			
14	Principal Medical Officer, Sir Rasulkhanji Hospital.	Dr. C. A. Martins, M. B. B. S., F. R. C. S., (Edin)	16-3-36			
15	Commissioner of Police.	Khan Saheb Mahomed Hussein Shah Naqvi.	31-12-42			
16	Principal, Bahauddin College,	Mr. M. M. Zuhuruddin Ahmed M. A. LL. B.	2-5-35			Also Chairman Public service Commission
17	Chief Secretary to Government Junagadh State.	Mr. S. P. Gheewala M. A.	15-6-43			

18	Chief Educational Officer.	Mr, I. H. M. Abrahani B. A.	18-10-36			Also Private Secretary to His Highness.
19	Chief Accounts Officer.	Mr. A. K. Y. Abrahani	1-2-36			Also Secretary Stores Purchase Committee from 25-1-43.
20	Director of Agriculture.	A. K. B. Kazi, B. Ag. (Bom) B. SC. (EDIN) N. D. D. (SCOT) D. T. C. (Lon.)	8-7-44			
21	Commandant, Junagadh State Lancers.	Major Attaullakhan Hayat Mirkhan.	7-4-44			
22	Lady Medical Officer, Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital.	Miss Ruth Dewaji L. M. & S.	1-11-30			
23	Commandant, Mahabat Khanji Infantry.	Major Burhan Mohamed.	1-3-38			
24	Chief Forest Officer.	Mr. Farid Khokhar Shahbhai Khokhar	1-11-41			
25	Sadar Court Judge.	Mr. L L.Desai B. A. LL. B.	15-6-43			Acting.
26	Officer-in-charge, Motor & Memandari Departments.	Mr. F. Z. Abbasy.	12-6-44			
27	State Vakil with the Hon'ble the Resident for the States of Western India	Mr. G. S. Tehrani. B. A. LL. B.	1-8-44			

19	Chief Revenue Officer.	Mr. A. K. Y. Abrahani.	1-12-36
20	Director of Agriculture.	A. K. B. Kasi, B. Ag. (Bom) M. Sc. (EDIN) E. D. D. (SCOT) D. T. C. (Lon.)	8-7-44
21	Commandant, Junagadh State Lancers.	Major Ataullakhan Hayat Mirkhan.	7-4-44
22	Lady Medical Officer, Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital.	Miss Ruth Dawagi L. M. & S.	1-11-30
23	Commandant, Mahabat Khanji Infantry.	Major Burhan Mohamed.	1-3-38
24	Chief Forest Officer.	Mr. Farid Khokhar Shabbhai Khokhar	1-11-41
25	Sadar Court Judge.	Mr. L. J. Desai B. A. LL. B.	15-6-43
26	Officer-in-charge, Motor & Mechanical Departments.	Mr. F. Z. Abbasy.	12-6-44
27	State Vakil with the Hon'ble the Resident for the States of Western India	Mr. G. S. Tehrani. B. A. LL. B.	1-5-48

Appendix II

List of Laws in force in the Junagadh State (1943-44) St. 2000.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Act.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Penal Code.	Yes	Amended	
2	Civil Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
3	Criminal Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
4	Limitation Act.	,,	No	
5	Stamp & Court Fees Act.	,,	Amended	
6	Cattle Trespass Act.	,,	No	
7	Whipping Act.	,,	,,	
8	Arms Act.	,,	,,	
9	Prevention of Gambling Act.	,,	,,	
10	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	,,	,,	
11	Act for the Protection of Wild birds and Game.	,,	,,	
12	Boilers' Inspection Act	,,	,,	
13	Legal Practitioners' Act.	,,	,,	
14	Registration Act.	,,	,,	

	Yes	No
Forest Act.	Yes	No
Explosives Act.	,,	,,
Companies Act.	,,	,,
Land Revenue Code	No	,,
Account Code.	,,	,,
Small Causes Court Act.	Yes	,,
Village Police Act.	,,	,,
Conveyances Act.	No.	,,
Co-operative Society Act.	Yes	,,
Guardian and Wards Act.	,,	,,
Act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contracts by artificers, workmen and labourers in certain cases.	,,	,,
Motor Vehicles Act.	,,	Amended
Criminal Tribes Act.	,,	No.
Act for the regulation of Presses and News-papers.	,,	,,
Rules for punishment of Offences against Government Post Office.	,,	,,
Rules for the prevention of Cattle lifting Offences.	,,	,,
Insolvency Act.	,,	,,
The Protection of the Property of the Deceased Act, Act VII of St. 1993.	,,	,,

33	Rules about Bicycles.	Yes	No
34	Rules for the Cotton Pressing Factories.	„	„
35	Law relating to Opium, opiated and other intoxicating drugs.	„	„
36	Junagadh State Forces Act	„	„
37	Junagadh State Police Act.	„	„
38	The Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.	„	Amended
39	The Ancient Monuments Act,	„	No
40	Act to apply Mohomedan Law to Halai Memons in matters of succession and inheritance,	„	„
41	The Junagadh State Municipal Act (Junagadh & Verawal)	„	Amended
42	Rules for maintaining public peace and safety in the State.	„	No
43	The Junagadh State Council Rules.	„	Amended
44	Revised Pension and Parwashi allowance rules of the Junagadh State.	„	No
45	Rules regulating the storage of Petrol.	„	„
46	Rules for visitors occupying State Dak Bungalows situated at various places in the Mahals under Revenue authorities.	„	„
47	Lunacy Rules.	„	„

48	An Act to make Vaccination compulsory.	Yes	No
49	Saurashtra Trades and Merchandise Marks Act.	”	”
50	The Christian Marriage Act,	”	”
51	The Saurashtra Agriculturist Relief Act.	”	”
52	The Saurashtra Factories Act.	”	”
53	The Saurashtra Encumbered Estates Act.	”	Amended
54	The Saurashtra Treasure Trove Act	”	No
55	The Saurashtra Weights and Measures Act.	”	”
56	Saurashtra Factory Rules.	”	”
57	The Saurashtra Succession Certificate Act.	”	”
58	Provident Funds Act.	”	”
59	Provident Fund Rules.	”	”
60	The Local Authorities Loans Act.	”	”
61	The Registration of Foreigners Act	”	”
62	Detention of Enemy Shipping Ordinance.	”	”

63	Requisitioning of Vessels	Yes	No
64	Registration of Foreigners Rules.	,,	,,
65	Defence of India Act as applied to this State.	,,	Amended
66	Defence of India Rules.	,,	,,
67	Foreigners Order.	,,	,,
68	Local authorities loans rules.	,,	No
69	The enemy foreigners order	,,	Amended
70	The Junagadh State Buildings Act.	,,	No
71	The Saurashtra Cinematograph Act.	,,	,,
72	The Saurashtra Cinematograph rules.	,,	,,
73	The National Service (Technical personnel) ordinance	,,	,,
74	The National Service (Technical personnel rules)	,,	,,
75	The Junagadh State Port Health rules.	,,	,,
76	The Frontier Passengers baggage rules.	,,	,,
77	The Indian Soldiers' Litigation Act as applicable to the Junagadh State.	,,	,,
78	-do- Rules.	,,	,,
79	Motor Spirit rationing order.	,,	,,
80	War Injuries Ordinance.	,,	,,
81	Import Trade control.	,,	,,
82	The Merchants ships (Fire Fighting order 1941)	,,	,,

83	The enemy property (custody & registration order)	Yes.	Amended
84	Use & Hire of foreign ships control order.	,,	No
85	The Junagadh State Tariff Act.	,,	,,
86	Sea Customs Act.	,,	Amended
87	Land Customs Act.	,,	No
88	Junagadh State Mining Rules	,,	,,
89	Newsprint control order	,,	Amended
90	Wireless telegraphy apparatus Ordinance.	,,	No
91	Abkari Act. of 1998.	,,	Amended
92	High Frequency Apparatus order.	,,	No
93	Junagadh State Ports Act.	,,	,,
94	Wireless transmitter's order 1942.	,,	,,
95	Indian Air Craft Act.	,,	,,
96	Foodgrains control order.	,,	Amended
97	Police Resignation of office Act.	,,	No
98	Collective Fines Act.	,,	,,
99	Newspaper control order.	,,	,,
.00	Agar Control order.	,,	,,
01	War Risks Factories Insurance Act & rules.	,,	Amended
02	The Ships emergency rationing order.	,,	No

103	Cotton Textiles sizing & filing order.	Yes	No
104	Rules for brokerage.	"	"
105	Kerosene control order.	"	"
106	Special Criminal courts order	"	"
107	Aluminium control order.	"	Amended
108	Sulphuric acid control order.	"	No
109	Railway Air Raid Precautions service ordinance 1942.	"	"
110	Tin. Rationing Order.	"	"
111	Tyre rationing order.	"	"
112	War Injuries scheme.	"	"
113	Essential Drugs order.	"	"
114	Chrome compounds control order.	"	"
115	Lighting Control order.	"	"
116	Lighting Restriction Order.	"	"
117	Foodgrains future and options prohibition order.	"	"
118	Penalties 3rd Amendment ordinance Act.	"	"
119	Coloured Motor spirit order	"	Amended
120	Optical Instrument Order.	"	No
121	Machine Tool control order.	"	Amended
122	Rubber tyre rationing order.	"	No

123	Gur Control Order	Yes	Amended
124	Bleaching powder & Chloride control order	”	No
125	Paper control order	”	Amended
126	Cotton cloth & yarn Control Order	”	”
127	Paper (Packing of cotton textiles) control order	”	”
128	Healds & Reeds Control Order	”	No
129	Bobbins control order	”	”
130	Ring Traveller control order	”	”
131	Chemicals control order	”	”
132	Cotton cloth movement control order	”	Amended
133	Cotton (Forward contract & Option Prohibition)Order	”	”
134	Shuttles Control Order	”	No
135	Drugs Control Order.	”	”
136	Enemy Agents' ordinance.	”	Amended
137	Military stores (unlawful possession) ordinance	”	No
138	Motor vehicles (kerosene prohibition order).	”	Amended
139	Starch control order	”	”
140	Gunny bags forward control order	”	No
141	Allied Forces ordinance.	”	”
142	Hording & Profiteering Prevention ordinance.	”	”
143	Cotton cloth & yarn (contracts) ordinance.	”	”

144	Subversive Activities Act.	Yes	New & Amended
145	Cotton Textiles (Dyes & Chemicals), control order.	,,	New
146	Spices (Forward contract prohibition) order.	,,	,,
147	Imported Engineering Stores order	,,	,,
48	Motor vehicles spare parts control order.	,,	,,
149	Junagadh State Electricity Act.	,,	,,
150	Workmen's compensation Act.	,,	,,
151	Paper control (economy order)	,,	,,
152	-do- (distiribution order)	,,	,,
153	Prevention of Adulteration Act.	,,	,,
154	The Asiatic British Evacuees (census) order.	,,	,,
155	Military safety Powers of Detention (Act)	,,	New amended)
156	House Rent Control order.	,,	New,
157	Restricion and Detention Act.	,,	,,
158	Sulphate of Alluminum Control Order.	,,	,,
159	Enemy Property (custody) and Registration Order.	,,	,,
60	The Sesal and lac fibre products Control Order.	,,	,,
161	Cotton (forward contracts in current crops prohibition) order	,,	,,
162	Civil Motor transport Control Order	,,	,,
163	Pipe Control Order.	,,	,,
164	Foot-ware Control Order	,,	,,
165	Brass Utensils Control Order.	,,	,,
166	Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order.	,,	,,

Appendix III

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1943-44.

Description of office.	Number Sanctioned.	Pay and Grade.	Sanctioned cost.	Actual cost.	Punishment. Dismissed.	Fined.	Degraded.	Punished judicially.	Rewards. By promotion	By money.	Education. Literate.	Illiterate.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									M. H. CH.
Commissioner of Police.	1	800			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1-0-0
Deputy Commissioner of Police.	1	250-25-300			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0-1-0
Deputy Superintendent of Police.	1	220-20-300			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1-0-0
Inspectors 1st grade.	2—1° °one working as Add. Dy. Supdt. of Police.	150-5-175			0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2-0-0
,, 2nd ,,	3	125-5-145			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1-0-0
Fouzdars 1st ,,	4	90-$\frac{5}{2}$-100			0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1-2-0
,, 2nd ,,	6	70-$\frac{7/\frac{1}{2}}{2}$-85			0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	6-3-0
,, 3rd ,,	7	50-$\frac{7/\frac{1}{2}}{2}$-65			0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	6-2-0
Naib Fouzdars ,,	18	35-$\frac{5}{2}$-45			0	0	0	0	0	3	17	0	10-7-0
Jemadars ,,	20	30-$\frac{5}{2}$-35			0	0	1	0	0	1	20	0	18-2-0

[illegible]	[illegible]	24/-each	3,04,811-8-0	3,02,797	0	0	0	0	0	4	21	2	15-8-0
,, 2nd ,,	34	22/- ,,			0	1	0	0	0	1	28	4	18-14-0
,, 3rd ,,	31	20/- ,,			0	0	1	0	0	3	21	7	16-12-0
Naiks.	55	18/- ,,			0	2	0	0	0	2	29	16	31-14-0
Lance Naiks.	15	17/8. ,,			0	0	0	0	0	1	16	8	16-8-0
Constables 1st grade	357	17/- ,,			1	2	2	1	0	20	177	147	215-109-0
,, 2nd ,,	243	16/- ,,			2	2	0	0	0	24	122	80	150-52-0
,, 3rd ,,	191	15/- ,,			0	9	0	0	0	22	147	90	176-61-0
Mounted Police.													
Jemadar. 2nd grade	1	30-5/2-45			0	0		0	0	0	1	0	1-0-0
Dafedar. 1st ,,	1	24/-			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0-0
Dafedars. 2nd ,,	2	22/-each			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2-0-0
,, 3rd ,,	3	20/- ,,			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2-0-0
Lance Dafedars.	6	18/- ,,			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2-1-0
Sowars 1st grade.	13	17/- ,,			0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	5-2-0
,, 2nd ,,	13	16/- ,,			0	1	0	0	0	0	6	2	8-0-0
,, 3rd ,,	12	15/- ,,			0	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	13-1-0
Total	1066				3	17	4	1	0	86	645	370	716-299-0

Miscellaneous expenses including office establishment contingency etc.			1,07371-8-0	95,544									
Sanctioned Budget. Received from H. D.		3,76,849 34,995	*4,12183	3,98,341									
Re-appropriated from C.G. Grant.		339											
		*4,12,183											
Mangrol			23951	22,236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grand Total...			4,36,134	4,20,577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Junagadh State during the year 1943–44.

State.	Number of offences reported.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions to arrest.		Percentage of convicted to accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	This year.	Past year	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Junagadh.	1209	1222	1412	1095	1367	1072	580	474	485	386	41·0	43·28	42·4	44·21	
Mangrol.	173	105	211	127	179	108	73	51	10	19	34·1	40·15	40·77	47·22	
Total.	1382	1327	1623	1222	1546	1180	653	525	495	405	40·2	42·96	42·2	44·49	

Out of 1222 persons arrested in all, 1095 were arrested in Junagadh State. Of these 20 were in Police Custody at the end of the year pending commitment for trial and 3 were released by Police without being sent up for trial. Out of the remaining 1072, who were sent up for trial, 212 were still in Magisterial custody at the end of the year pending conclusion of their trial. Out of 386 persons discharged or acquitted, 175 were acquitted owing to the cases being permitted by the Magistrate to be compounded.

Appendix V.

Satement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in Junagadh State during the yeatr 1943-44.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Junagadh.	59,703-4-2	63,144-12-3	17,250-3-10	18,622-8-11	28·8	29·49	
Mangrol.	21,468-1-7	16,530-6-0	1,779-8-0	1,640-4-0	8·28	9·92	
Total.	81,176-5-9	79,675-2-3	19029-11-10	20262-12-11	23·44	25·43	

Note:– Out of Rs. 63,114–12–3 stolen in Junagadh State, Rs. 11,500/– in cash were stolen by a son from the house of his mother" but for this the percentage of Junagadh would have been 36·7 per cent.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, the number of cases

Description of offences.	Number of offences: Balance from the past year.	Number of offences: Committed during the present year.	Number of offences: Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced: Imprisonment. Simple	Imprisonment. Rigorous	Imprisonment and fine. Simple.	Imprisonment and fine. Rigorous	Fine only.	Whipping and good conduct.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Offences against the public tranquilities, S. 146.	1	0	1	0	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences by or relating to public servants, S. 188.	0	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences relating to coins and Government stamps, S. 240.														
Murder, S. 302.	3	24	27	12	25	52	21	0	17	0	4	0	0	21
Culpable homicide, S. 299.	1	4	5	10	3	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Attempt to commit murder, S. 307.	0	4	4	3	2	8	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Causing miscarriage, S. 312.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grievous hurt, S. 320.	28	93	121	94	105	247	32	0	4	3	15	10	0	32
Hurt and criminal force, S. 319-350.	60	868	928	952	889	1804	168	1	3	0	2	160	2	168
Kidnapping, S. 359.	1	6	7	5	4	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape, S. 375.	1	4	5	2	5	6	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Unnatural offence, S. 377.	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dacoity, S. 391.	5	3	8	3	8	23	9	0	8	0	0	1	0	9
Theft, etc. S. 378-445.	17	221	238	267	224	339	196	7	41	40	18	68	22	196
Robbery, S. 399.	0	8	8	10	7	14	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Criminal Trespass, S. 441.	2	39	41	53	38	89	15	0	1	1	1	12	0	15
Offences relating to marriage, S. 474-497-499.	7	28	35	25	29	71	4	1	1	0	2	0	0	4
Forgery 465 to 476	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences relating to special and local laws.	28	321	349	387	328	439	258	0	4	1	14	239	0	258
Miscellaneous cases under S. 181 of Criminal Procedure Code.	80	579	677	750	637	1200	262	3	4	4	18	217	16	262
Total.	234	2223	2457	2578	2308	4376	975	12	93	49	74	707	40	975
Mangrol.	109	183	292	151	223	648	121	1	2	3	23	92	0	121
Grand Total.	343	2406	2749	2729	2531	5024	1096	13	95	52	97	799	40	1096

VI.

disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Junagadh State during the year 1943-44.

Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of imprisonment. Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 year.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Cases awaiting trial.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.. In the original Court.	In the Sessions Court.	Remarks.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	5	9	0	0	2	8	6	
6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
189	0	1	7	0	4	2	6	1	0	2	0	0	0	16	25	0	
1562	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	73	0	
113	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	3	
2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	6	5	
22	0	0	67	9	8	9	11	1	0	1	0	0	0	14	21	0	
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	
69	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	
57	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	10	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
157	0	3	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	0	
831	0	1	12	7	2	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	40	106	0	
3104	0	9	113	20	18	19	21	6	4	9	18	0	0	149	288	17	
347	0	2	18	1	2	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	69	178	4	
3451	0	11	131	21	20	23	24	6	5	9	18	0	0	218	566	21	

The Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt

Class of Courts.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons					
			Balance of the last year.	Brought to a trial				
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested before the Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Munsiffs' Courts	2671	2223	517	1203	139	2504	11	2
Sessions Court.	(3[illegible])	(45)	(7)	(98)	0	0	0	0
Mangrol Munsiff's Court.	208	183	292	123	11	219	3	0
Total	2879	2406	809	1326	150	2723	14	2

N. B.–The figures in the brackets refer to cases and persons committed to the Courts they are not counted in making up the Totals of Columns

The figures in the column 15 in the Munsiffs' Courts are included totals of the columns 12 to 17.

VII,

with by the criminal Courts of the Junagadh State during the year 1943-44

dealt with.		Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
Total.								
Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, or escaped or transferred.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4876	4376	1675	1429	975	(31)	9	288	
(79)	(105)	0	(44)	(44)	0	0	(17)	
626	648	55	292	121	(8)	2	178	
5502	5024	1730	1721	1096	(39)	11	466	

Sessions Court. As these are included in the figures relating to the Munsiffs'
2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 17.

in the columns 12, 13, 14, or 17, hence these are not counted in making up the

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the results of the appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts of the Junagadh State during the year 1943-44.

Tribunals.	Number of appeals.	Appeals rejected summarily.		Sentences. Confirmed.		Sentences. Modified.		Sentences. Reversed.		Proceeding quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, etc. ordered.		Pending.		Remarks.
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Huzur Court.	154	42	34	153	63	53	19	32	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	16	
Sadar Court.	201	76	52	140	76	16	13	73	51	0	0	0	0	12	6	6	3	
Mangrol Appeal Court.	14	0	0	9	7	12	2	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Total......	369	118	86	302	146	81	34	109	76	0	0	0	0	12	6	36	21	

Number of persons and cases.

(*Civil.*)—*Nature and value of original suits filed*

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, or received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance.		Suits filed
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Munsiffs' Courts.	480	569	2709	1879	3189	2448	2620	2101	569	347	5,68,990
Mangrol	22	60	266	199	288	259	228	223	60	36	12,430
Total.	502	629	2975	2078	3477	2707	2848	2324	629	383	5,81,420

IX.

and disposed of during the year 1943–44.

…during the present year.								Suits disposed of during the present year.					Average duration.		
Suits … hand.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Above Rs. 5,000.	*Exparte.*	Admitted or compromised.	struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value. Rs.	Past year.	Present year.	Remarks.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
…37	1185	257	1078	556	128	94	23	302	575	57	1167	5,68,225	2.15	M. D 7.4	
…7	189	3	160	38	0	1	0	19	64	10	130	26,816	2.24	Y.M.D. 2.10.24	
…4	1674	260	1238	594	128	95	23	321	639	67	1297	595,041			

Appendix

(Civil)—Results of applications for the execution

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.		
	Past year.	Present year		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Munsiffs' Courts.	306	825	353132	7119	3787	1161046	7425	4612	1514178
Mangrol.	19	80	14993	292	214	14295	311	294	29288
Total...	325	905	368125	7411	4001	1175341	7736	4906	1543466

X

of decrees during the year 1943-44.

Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks
Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Rs.			Rs.				
6600	4145	1081955	825	467	43223	253	150	64	
231	278	20,146	80	16	9142	0	0	16	
6831	4423	1102101	905	483	441365	253	150	80	

Appendix

(Civil).—Number and results of appeals

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of.		Closing balance	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Huzur Court.	224	144	296	183	520	327	376	250	144	77
Sadar Court.	58	88	288	375	346	463	258	257	88	206
Mangrol.	1	4	12	7	13	11	9	9	4	2
Total	283	236	596	565	879	801	643	516	236	285

in civil suits during the year 1943-44.

Value of appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of.												Average duration.		Remarks.
		Decision confirmed.		Decision reversed.		Decision amended.		Cases remanded for trial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.						
Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			24	25	26
Rs. 44,243	Rs. 23,754	254	152	14	68	70	8	15	8	23	14			M. D. 8·1	M.D 7·5	
91,445	1 58439	156	69	59	140	17	21	22	16	4	11			1·24	1·27	
755	611	4	4	2	1	3	3	0	0	0	1			M. D. 6·19½	M. D. 13 11	
1,36,443	182804	414	225	75	209	90	32	37	24	27	26					

Appendix XII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Junagadh State during the year 1943-44.

Name of the State.	Number of prisons.	Number of Persons.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Mortality among convicts in Jail.	Remarks.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		Rs.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Junagadh State.	12	215	424	705	639	181	221	192	40767-4-0	37	0	

All these figures are inclusive of Mangrol figures.

Appendix XIII.

Registration of documents in the Junagadh State during the year 1943-44.

Name of State.	Documents presented		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered.		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Junagadh State.	2228	2196	830	808	1206	1070	111	123	3	2	138	193	2214	2114	65,14,234	73,50,775	7	6	67	76	

Appendix XIV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1943-44.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds presented	Value of property.			Fees realised.			Number of deeds presented	Value of property.			Fees realised.			
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mortgages.	830	11,04,265	6	3	22,534	11	3	808	13,21,971	0	0	25,914	3	8	
Sale deeds.	1206	47,12,581	11	10	74,133	8	7	1,070	49,43,674	0	0	74,699	1	11	
Wills.	111	3,22,296	15	5	3,710	1	6	123	4,90,686	0	0	5,952	13	0	
Money bonds.	3	6,500	0	0	69	5	6	2	1,586	8	0	16	15	0	
Miscellaneous.	138	3,68,639	15	6	4,645	9	6	193	5,92,878	0	0	6,645	8	6	
Total.	22,88	65,14,284	1	1	10,5093	4	4	2,196	73,50,775	0	0	1,13,228	10	1	

Appendix XV

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of Municipalities and Village Boards during the St. 2000 (1943–1944).

Name of Municipality.	Opening balance on the 1st November 1943. Rs.	Receipts. St. 1999 Rs.	Receipts. St. 2000 Rs.	Total in current year. Rs.	Expenditure. St. 1999 Rs.	Expenditure. St. 2000 Rs.	Balance on the 31st October 1944. Rs.	Remarks.
Una.	2,533	8,511	8,242	10,775	6,946	7,610	3,165	
Delwada.	1,432	2,924	2,155	3,587	1,604	2,625	962	
Sutrapada.	471	738	619	1,090	492	470	620	
Patan.	1,731	4,374	5,661	7,392	4,349	5,680	1,712	
Chorwad.	3,241	4,057	3,247	6,488	2,459	3,238	3,250	
Malia.	6,102	1,860	2,106	8,208	3,461	3,951	4,257	
Keshod.	1,457	5,067	4,433	5,890	4,147	5,241	649	
Balgam.	9,798	336	406	10,204	484	605	9,599	

Bamnasa.	1,811	145	296	2,107	131	169	1,938
Shil.	662	929	926	1,588	737	895	693
Kutiana.	3,789	21,594	15,840	19,649	20,613	18,111	1,538
Vadal.	1,718	1,046	1,828	3,546	987	1,238	2,308
Visavadar.	767	2,029	2,290	3,057	1,768	2,128	929
Bagdu.	1,725	0	0	1,725	0	0	1,725
Vanthali.	4,006	8,197	7,004	11,010	6,542	8,497	2,513
Bhesan.	1,097	1,521	1,905	3,002	879	1 217	1,785
Shahpur.	2.652	1,033	3,129	5,781	1,589	1,780	4,001
Ajab.	4,494	525	943	5,437	210	289	5,148
Total...	49,486	64,886	61,050	1,10,536	57,388	63,744	46,792

Village Boards.

Dilawargadh	5,280	744	1,399	6,679	863	700	5,979
Talala.	757	1,086	1,384	2,141	683	1,261	880
Bherai.	215	349	186	401	339	260	141
Gadhakda.	2,680	597	1,057	3,737	436	471	3,166
Majevadi	3,745	1,111	2,653	6,368	762	935	5,433
	12,677	3,887	6,649	19,326	3,083	3,627	15,699
Grand Total.	62,163	68,773	67,699	1,29,862	60,471	67,371	62,491

Statement of rainfall in the Junagadh

Number.	Name of Rain-gauge Station.	November 1943.		December. 1943.		January. 1944.		February. 1944.		March. 1944.		April. 1944.	
		Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
1	Junagadh.	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Veraval.	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Una	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Kutiyana	0	37	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Vanthali.	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Delvada.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Prabhas-Patan.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Malia.	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Keshod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Chorwad.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Visavadar.	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Bhesan	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Bherai.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	21	0	0
14	Sutrapada.	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Talala.	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Shil.	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Sanakhada.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Vadal.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Dilawargadh	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Mangrol.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

XVI.

State during the year 1943-44

May 1944.		June. 1944.		July 1944.		August 1944.		September. 1944.		October 1944.		Total.		Total past year		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
0	0	4	4	23	21	10	70	0	30	0	0	38	30	31	50	26	62	
0	0	15	24	18	17	4	74	0	0	0	0	38	30	25	90	16	26	
0	10	5	64	28	16	12	95	0	40	0	0	47	25	23	24	19	80	
0	0	6	3	17	55	5	15	0	0	0	30	29	40	31	3	16	39	
0	37	3	20	25	75	4	40	0	52	0	0	34	29	26	1	18	89	
0	0	3	90	17	15	11	25	0	28	0	0	32	58	13	4	13	14	
0	0	10	75	23	38	5	87	0	0	0	0	40	0	27	25	17	87	
0	0	4	91	26	65	8	64	0	0	0	0	40	28	35	9	20	76	
0	0	8	8	22	53	5	9	0	0	0	0	35	70	25	90	15	48	
0	0	5	52	19	28	8	95	0	0	0	0	33	75	33	88	18	14	
1	2	7	98	26	22	12	33	0	86	0	0	48	57	28	56	20	31	
1	54	4	60	18	97	5	86	0	70	0	0	31	79	27	52	17	27	
0	0	6	19	15	6	14	95	0	0	0	0	37	41	24	20	19	36	
0	0	12	15	26	75	7	26	0	14	0	0	46	40	20	54	16	88	
0	0	4	33	27	32	9	6	0	0	0	0	40	81	37	38	21	33	
0	0	3	20	13	80	4	30	0	0	0	0	21	40	39	0	18	91	
0	15	3	87	20	9	9	98	0	0	0	48	34	57	17	34	15	52	
0	64	3	97	22	77	8	72	0	36	0	0	36	46	28	15	19	99	
2	0	3	85	18	78	9	93	0	80	0	0	35	41	29	44	19	18	
0	0	2	88	17	66	4	30	0	0	0	0	24	95	36	4	18	36	

Appendix XVII.

Statement as to prices of staple crops St. 2000. (1943-44)

No.	Article.	Samvat 1999 Prices per *Khandi* Rs. A. P.	Samvat 2000 Prices per *Khandi* Rs. A. P.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cotton.	130—0-0	90—0-0	
2	Bajri	52—8-0	70—0-0	
3	Juwar	46—4-0	65—0-0	
4	Wheat.	122—8-0	145—0-0	
5	Gram.	Scarcity	150—0-0	
6	Adad	150—0-0	105—0-0	
7	Tuver	260—0-0	200—0-0	
8	Rice.	430—0-0	500—0-0	No. imports.
9	Mug	112—8-0	75—0-0	

Appendix XVIII.

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year from 1-11-1943 to 31-10-1944

No.	Description of Works.	State Funds.		
		Original. Rs.	Maintenance and Repairs. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1	Buildings.	5,9648	1,41,881	2,01,529
2	Irrigation Works.	1,17,460	113	1,17,573
3	Roads.	24332	1,93,475	2,17,807
4	Unforeseen Works.	0	17,504	17,504
5	Miscellaneous Works.	0	13,402	13,402
6	Water Works.	0	1,40,646	1,40,646
7	Telephone.	0	10,816	10,816
8	Para Municipality.	0	30,839	30,839
9	District Camps.	0	6,996	6,996
10	House Rent Branch.	0	998	998
11	Water supply to village.	0	10,203	10,203
12	Scarcity Works.	Red	16,388	16,338
13	Establishment & Salaries.	0	75,439	75,439
14	Works from other funds Kutiyana Water Supply Scheme.	0	22,718	22,718
	Total ...	2,01,440	6,48,642	8,50,082
15	Private Department Works. (Civil List)	0	1,09,924	1,09,924
	GRAND TOTAL	2,01,440	7,58,566	9,60,006

Appendix XIX.

Live Stock in the Junagadh State during the St. year 2000 (1943-1944 A. D.)

Kind of Villages.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Asses.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
			Male.	Female.							Drawn by two bullocks.	Drawn by four bullocks.	Riding.	Loading.	
Khalsa Villages.	86,173	40,158	1,251	33,704	1,903	2,574	527	89,689	450	6,860	24,860	32	5,740	10,122	
Barkhali and *Non-Khalsa* Villages.	33,949	16,096	964	17,026	1,377	1,761	489	51,939	174	1,879	12,235	50	3,197	5,272	
Total.........	1,20,122	56,254	2,215	50,830	3,280	4,335	1,016	130728	624	8,739	37,095	82	8,937	15,394	

Appendix XX.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Junagadh State during the period from 1-11-43 to 31-10-1944.

Name of the State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Junagadh.	52	Rs. 58,395-5-4	27	Rs. 35,154-1-1	72	Rs. 33,801-6-0	0	0	151	1,27,351-12-5 Rs.	

Appendix XXI A.

Comperetive Statement showing receipts as sanctioned for St. Year 1999 and 2000 as also those, actually recovered during the said two year.

No.	Name of Head.	St. Year 1999		Increase or Decrease.	St. Year 2000		Increase or Decrease.
		Sanctioned	Actual		Sanctioned	Actual	
1	Land Revenue.	2175166	2349693	174527	2591091	2890221	+ 930
2	Forests.	231700	264051	32351	42[illegible]750	4555[illegible]8	+ 29798
3	Miscellaneous cash Levies.	115259	150060	34801	132454	227801	+ 95347
4	Ganim Vero and Mamuli.	151402	156984	5582	153399	154242	+ 843
5	Zortalbi.	92421	86100	6321	91284	8[illegible]051	− 10233
6	Nazrano.	975	1375	400	805	2128	+ 1323
7	Rayasat.	466953	507917	40964	497892	553875	+ 55983
8	State Forces.	1200	2745	1545	1200	8932	+ 7732
9	Police.	6920	11182	4262	7420	12585	+ 5165
10	General Administration.	87807	62950	15875	37219	68940	+ 31721
11	Ports.	673598	805914	132316	663333	1394534	+ 731201
12	Law and Justice.	58050	117480	59430	97100	128237	+ 31137

13	Stamps.	144020	180221	36201	205030	233201	+ 28171
14	Jail.	10000	24207	14207	15000	15400	+ 400
15	Printing Press.	53250	61407	8157	69000	59564	− 9436
16	Customs.	1113500	1321724	208224	1363000	2217754	+ 854754
17	Medical.	5651	6815	1164	5911-8	11899	+ 5987-8
18	Public Works Department.	42435	50505	8070	5	38731	− 5704
19	Salt & Abkari.	297750	350171	52421	353750	376285	+ 22535
20	Education.	42130	42885	755	55980	58056	+ 2076
21	Survey.	1450	1782	332	1825	1061	— 7
22	Land-rent & Quarries.	163275	375028	211753	300095	176761	— 123334
23	Interest & Exchange.	199558	296466	96908	638927	551107	— 87820
24	Varad.	8025	16127	1802	7525	18586	+ 11061
25	Saurashtra Post Office.	40101	65069	24968	67600	79944	+ 12344
26	Railways.	2200000	3164130	964130	2850000	3921086	+ 1071086
27	Miscellaneous.	28650	112652	84002	106650	112782	+ 6132
28	Tehsil recoveries.	183550	464955	281405	234238-8	309497	+ 75258-8
	Total Rs.	8585796	11050595	2486977 — 22178	11017914	14159808	+ 3379185 − 237291
			Net Increase	2464799		Net Increase.	+ 3141894

XXI B.

Comparative Statement showing Expenditure as sanctioned for St. Years 1999 and 2000 as also that actually spent during the said years.

No.	Name of Head.	St. Year 1999		Saving	St, Year 2000.		Saving.
		Sanctioned	Actual		Sanctioned	Actual	
1	H. H's Privy Purse.	975000	97500		975000	975000	
2	Expenditure of Heir Apparent Saheb.	162197	121696	40502	152193	162198	
3	H. H's Civil List, Expenditure of Their Highnesses Begum Sahebas	192000	192000		192000	19.000	
4	Peshkashi & Contributions.	111467	110926	541	109180	108063	1117
5	Pension, Parvashi.	558367	496854	61513	1057924	1022748	35176
6	Mamuli.	91299	88346	2953	107272	106234	1038
7	Payment according to Rajasthanik Court and Alienation decisions.	55822	46845	8977	54097	51202	2895
8	Rayasat.	1315977	1310931	5046	1272826	1234414	38412
9	State Forces.	336769	318022	18747	338180	315836	22344
10	Police.	575933	557280	18653	634889	599665	35224
11	General Administration.	1051715	943861	107854	1166143	1083210	82932

12	Ports.	58142	56174	1968	60005	55647	-4358
13	Law & Justice.	133950	131916	2034	147729	143624	4105
14	Stamps.	12646	10654	1992	13143	11011	2132
15	Jail.	32726	31394	1332	88814	36760	2054
16	Printing Press.	65797	64380	1417	98973	94832	4141
17	Customs.	160033	60852	99181	140830	135421	5409
18	Medical.	344996	340441	4555	372314	364124	7190
19	Public Works Department.	853676	659208	194468	1175471	850995	524476
20	Salt & Abkari.	22892	21142	1750	23936	21692	2224
21	Education.	546354	533964	12390	571404	561573	9831
22	Survey.	26168	22331	3837	29867	24032	5835
23	Land-rent & Quarries.	10906	10420	486	10786	9972	814
24	Interest & Exchange.	49479	40318	9161	136812	133787	3025
25	Varad.	8981	8493	488	9086	6691	2395
26	Saurashtra Post Office.	27895	26619	1276	52765	51586	1179
27	Railways.	1597808	1597808	—	1976459	1784099	192360
28	Miscellaneous.	284067	277553	6514	392890	226935	196455
	Total Rs.	9563063	8955429	607634	11321492	10363352	958140

Appendix XXI C.

*Statement showing the **Assets** and Liabilities of the State at the commencement as also at the end of the year and also the effect thereof and the Cash balance of the State, during **St. year 2000.***

A. Assets *Net results.*

Head No.	Name of Head.	Amount due on 1-11-43.	Amount debited during the year.	Total.	Amount credited during the year.	Amount due on 31-10-44.	Amount received in the Treasury.	Amount paid from Treasury.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30	Advance	4764318-2--2	8815501-2-2	13579819--11-6	1156519(-15-0	2014628-12-6	2749689-12-10	...
31	Tehesil. outstanding	1056501-2-7½	169022-14-0	1225524--0-7½	311055-9-0	914468-7-7½	142032-11-0	...
32	Loan & Investments	13267383-4-8	34456197-0--4	47723580-5-0	28653561--3-6	19070019-1-6	...	5802635-12-10
32	Rly. Capital Works,	17502426-2-0	123659-12-2	17626085-14-2	51418-8-0	17574667-6-2	...	72241-4-2
32	Veraval Dock Estate Capital.	1085979-4-7	24038-14-11	1110018-3-6	4067-4-	1105950-15-3	...	19971-10-8
32	Jnd. Power House Capital. ...	909422-5-11	17229-7-0	926651-12-11	...	926615-12-11	...	17229-7-0
32	Vrl. do—do—	476488-13-6	78890-5-0	484377-13-11	402-10-11	483975-3-0	...	7486-5-6
	Total...	39062519-10-7½	43613538-3-0	82676057-13-7½	40585696-2-8	42090361-10-11½	2891722-7-10	5919564-8-2
36	Unrealised Revenu of the year	...	...	...	158799-14-10	...	158799-14-10	...
						Total Rs......	3050522-6-8	5919564-8-2
B	*Liabilities*	*Balance on 1-11-43.*	*Amount credited during the year.*	*Total.*	*Amount debited during the year*	*Balance on 31-10-44*	*Amount received in Treasury.*	*Amount with drawn from the Treasury*
29	Deposits including Cash-orders	5468198-1-7	13899683-7-7	19367881-9-2	14491516-6-10	4876366-2-4	...	591831-15-3
	Local Funds	75174-4-2	206851-4-2	282025-8-4	199993-8-5	82031-15-11	6857-11-9	...
	Total Rs...	5543372-5-9	14106534-11-9	19649907-1-6	14691508-15-3	4958398-2-3	6857-11-9	591831-15-3
					Total including Assets Rs.		+3057380-2-5	6511396-7-5
							−6511396-7-5	
					Net decrease Rs.	...	−3454016-5-0	

Appendix XXII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in Junagadh State during the year 1943-44.

No.	Name of Institute.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients				Expenditure.	Daily average attendance.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Cured or relieved.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Rs. as ps.		
1	Chief Medical officer's office	0	0	0	0	0	0	69,415-3-9		
2	**RasulKhanji Hospital including Dispensary**	90,860	4,938	4,164	404	162	208	16,9092-1-7	1180·6	
3	Jund. C. M. Zenana Hosp	38,360	1,818	1,726	0	18	74	34,180-9-7	462·92	
4	" Leper Asylum	0	120	71		9	40	7.709-6-11	46·26	
5	" New Dispensary.	28,719	0	0	0	0	0	3,500-4-7	420·83	
6	" Jail "	1,805	28	28	0	0	0	528-8-7	31·02	
7	" State Forces "	3,383	442	429	0	0	13	4,635-0-0	80·05	
8	" Muslim Hostel "	1,907	0	0	0	0	0	511-12-0	26·36	
9	Junagadh Railway Disp	23,419	0	0	0	0	0	17,320-0-0	0	
10	Veraval Dispensary.	39,066	39	35	0	4	0	7,675-0-0	477·41	
11	Una Dispensary.	20,547	46	42	0	2	2	3,428-15-0	253·35	

12	Kutiana Dispensary	18,172	17	16	0	0	1	4,845-0-0	207·75
13	Delwada "	8,558	29	29	0	0	0	2,256-3-6	93·99
14	Prabhas Patan "	11,461	0	0	0	0	0	1,992-0-5	111·95
15	Vanthali "	14,898	0	0	0	0	0	2,451-14-0	264·69
16	Malia "	9,942	0	0	0	0	0	2,513-11-8	136·36
17	Keshod "	16,854	0	0	0	0	0	2,944-8-4	160·99
18	Chorwad "	12,548	0	0	0	0	0	1,822-3-3	136·18
19	Visavadar "	10,861	12	12	0	0	0	1,900-12-2	114·57
20	Bhesan "	3,768	0	0	0	0	0	2,589-8-9	43·99
21	Bherai "	5,224	0	0	0	0	0	2,514-3-9	56·83
22	Sutrapada "	7,334	0	0	0	0	0	1,501-9-11	85·96
23	Talala "	6,523	2	2	0	0	0	2,538-14-6	63·58
24	Shil "	4,905	0	0	0	0	0	2,519-10-11	60·72
25	Gir Travelling "	4,122	0	0	0	0	0	766-6-6	60·48

26	Sanakhada Dispensary	9,272	0	0	0	0	0	1,507–15–6	91·90
27	Vadal ,,	11,060	0	0	0	0	0	2,007–15–7	94·90
28	Dilawargadh ,,	4,169	0	0	0	0	0	744–1–5	48·06
29	Gadhada (Gir) ,,	3,772	0	0	0	0	0	1,853–5–9	25·25
30	Kutiana Zenana Hospital	13,841	27	27	0	0	0	3,083–9–0	172·1
31	Keshod Zenana ,,	2,648	17	16	0	1	0	2,938–3–6	35.58
32	Vanthali ,, ,,	12,267	56	56	0	0	0	3,185–5–6	136.10
33	Mangrol Dispensary	15,813	49	48	0	0	1	10,902–6–7	136·4
34	Ajab Deshi ,,	2,449	0	0	0	0	0	Incudes Keshod Dispensary	4·27
35	Amrapur Dhanani Deshi Disp.	2,444	0	0	0	0	0	Includes Bhesan Dispensary	6·69
36	Ankolwadi Deshi ,,	2,468	0	0	0	0	0	Includes Talala Dispensary	6·30
37	Bagdu ,, ,,	2,986	0	0	0	0	0	Includes C. M. O'S Dispen.	8·18
38	Mahiari ,, ,,	2,063	0	0	0	0	0	Includes Kutiyana Dispen.	5·65

39	Prachi Deshi Dispensary	1,345	0	0	0	0	0	Includes Patan Dispensary	3·69
40	Nageshri Yunani ,,	3,312	0	0	0	0	0	825-4-0	9·5
41	Akha ,, ,,	1,391	0	0	0	0	0	Includes Vanthali Dispensary	3·81
42	Dhokadva ,, ,,	2,826	0	0	0	0	0	Includes Una Dispensary	7·88
43	Khorasa (Gir) ,, ,,	645	0	0	0	0	0	Includes Malia Dispensary	4·18
44	Gadhakda ,, ,,	1,230	0	0	0	0	0	Includes Bherai Dispensary	3·36
45	Bagasara ,, ,,	1,087	0	0	0	0	0	Includes Shil Dispensary	2·96
46	Jamwala ,, ,,	5,440	0	0	0	0	0	815-3-6	16·1
	Total.	4,85,739	7,640	6,701	404	195	439	3,79,017-0-7	5399·69

Appendix XXIII.

Vital statistics of the Junagadh State for the year 1943-1944.

Name of the State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Junagadh.	670719	22259	23010	751	0	15473	19041	3568	0	33·19	34·4	23·01	28·38	

Appendix

Particulars as to schools maintained by

No. of Schools.		Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on the 31st October.	
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.
183	193	3 High Schools. 7 Middle Schools. 1 Mahabat Madressa High School, with 1 Gujarati Urdu Dept. 149 Primary Schools for Boys. 1 Urdoo School. 1 Sanskrit Pathshala. 1 Visavadar Madressa; 1 Jamat-e-Huffaz class, Junagadh. 24 Girls' Schools 1 Dilawarkhanji Girls' School, Junagadh. 1 Islami Girls' School, Junagadh 1 Bima Shri Lalbakhte Muslim Girls' School, Junagadh. 1 Haji Abdul Karim & Salehmahomad Dhedhi Muslim Girls' School, Kutiyana.	25831	24663

XXIV.

the Junagadh State for the year 1943-1944.

Daily average attendance		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.	High Schools. Rs.	Secondary Schools. Rs.	Primary Schools. Rs	
21344	20020	83831 (*a*)	39584 (*b*)	232855 (*c*)	These figures are inclusive of Mangrol figures also. (*a*) Rs. 83609 Establishment charges 222 Repairs. 83831 (*b*) 38819 Establishment charges 765 Repairs. 39584 (*c*) Rs. 2,28,819 Establishment charges 4036 Repairs 2,32,855